NEW YORK **The Literary Digest** March 2, 1935

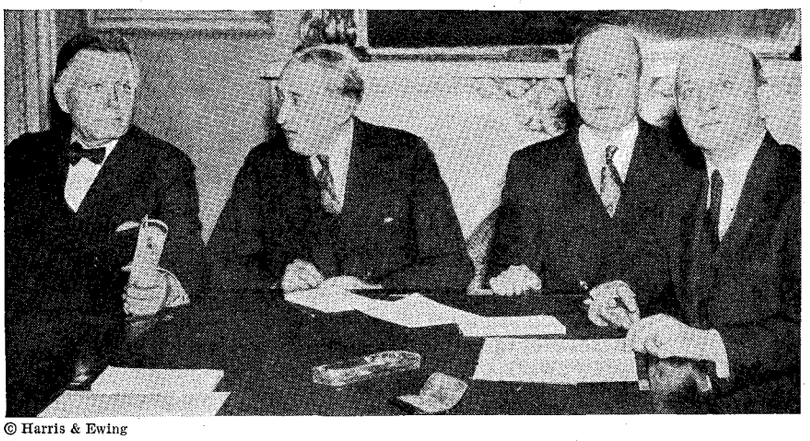
TOPICS OF THE DAY

President Urges NRA's Life Be Extended—Press Opinion Divided—Senatorial Group Seeks Investigation of Code-Workings

The Blue Eagle, symbol of the National Industrial Recovery Act, breathed easier last week.

It was created for two years only, and is scheduled to die on June 16, its second birthday, unless Congress does something to prolong its existence.

But apparently that something will be done. For President Roosevelt, who usually gets what he wants from the legislators, has sent them a message urging that its life be extended for another two years.



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Senators, formulating plans for an investigation of NRA, call in a representative of the Attorney General's office. *Left to right*, Senator William E. Borah, Senator William H. King, Russell Hardy, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and Senator George McGill

The fundamental purposes and principles of the Recovery Act are sound, he said. "To abandon them is unthinkable. It would spell the return of industrial and labor chaos."

Promise and Performance Has the Blue Eagle failed to live up to all expectations? Indirectly, the President admitted that it had.

But, he said, "Only carping critics and those who seek either political advantage or the right again to indulge in unfair practises or exploitation of labor or consumers deliberately seek to quarrel over the obvious fact that a great code of law, of order and of decent business can not be created in a day or a year."

S. Clay Williams

The Blue Eagle deserves to be groomed rather than guillotined, he intimated. He laid down no hard and fast regimen for it, but indicated that various Administration officials were ready to make suggestions if Congress desired them.

"It is worth remembering," he said, "that the purpose of this law challenged the imagination of the American people and received their overwhelming support."

It did, indeed.

A quarter of a million men and women marched up Fifth Avenue in New York City one day in September, 1933, to show how effectively NIRA had challenged their imaginations, how decisively it had won their support. Their parade lasted from noon until midnight, was applauded by perhaps a million spectators, and was only one of scores of similar, if smaller, demonstrations held throughout the country.

"NIRA" was a household word in those days, and so before long were "chiseler," "crack down" and other lusty locutions broadcast by the National Recovery Administrator, the roaring, rampageous Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.

General Johnson's hobby was collecting rare plants. One would have assumed it was setting off sky-rockets.

When Johnson Hit the Capital Sulfurous, explosive, blunt as a blow between the eyes, he whirled into Washington a month or two after President Roosevelt's inaugural, crammed with ideas and energy. He was a West Point graduate, had fathered the draft act of 1917, run a plow-company and, leaping into Wall Street, landed under the wing of the financier, Bernard M. Baruch.

The National Industrial Recovery Act, as passed by Congress in June, 1933, was not the Johnson plan, but there were Johnson ideas in it, and on June 16 President Roosevelt made the General head of the NRA.

Weeks before that, General Johnson, ravenous for work, had established himself in a room in the State Department Building—later NRA headquarters were moved to the Commerce Department Building—and set himself to the task of building a staff and mapping a campaign.

An Industrial Advisory Board was created, representing employers, a Labor Advisory Board, representing employees, and a Consumers Advisory Board, representing the general public. Last week Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, author and prominent Democrat, became Chairman of the Consumers Board, succeeding the late Mrs. Mary Harriman Rumsey.

The code for the textile industry was completed first. It went into effect a month after the NRA was set up, and it not only established minimum wages and maximum hours for employees, but also abolished child labor.

General Aims of Program And so NRA's wheels began to spin. The purpose of all their whirring has been to eliminate unfair competition in business, to increase employment, raise wages, augment purchasing power, and thus promote recovery.

General Johnson

Code-making now began in earnest. By the end of August, codes had been approved for the great steel, oil, lumber, and automobile industries, with Henry Ford holding out resolutely.

But tho this progress seems reasonably swift in retrospect, it was far too slow for the headlong General Johnson. The General's idea was a sort of Coast-to-Coast code which could be flung over the country like a temporary blanket and the upshot of this notion was the President's Reemployment Agreement of July, 1933, with

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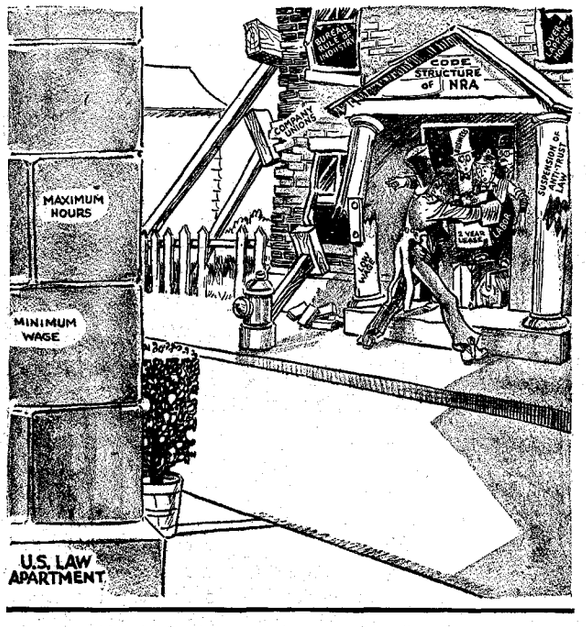

But They Want to Move Across the Street

—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Record*

its minimum wages, maximum hours and the prohibition against child labor.

Acceptance was voluntary but nation-wide. For by now the country's approval of the NRA was manifest. Codes were written quickly, for the most part. When President Roosevelt sent his message to Congress last week he declared that approved codes now numbered about 600.

What all this accomplished is a matter of dispute.

President Gives Defense of NIRA President Roosevelt's message set forth the favorable side of the argument. NIRA, he said, "started us on our forward path." It was "the biggest factor in giving reemployment to approximately 4,000,000 people."

Under it, he declared, "the age-long curse of child labor has been lifted, the sweat-shop outlawed, millions of wage-earners have been released from the starvation wages and excessive hours of labor." Moreover, "a great advance has been made in the opportunities and assurances of collective bargaining," and, finally, industry "has been freed, in part at least, from dishonorable competition."

Opponents of NIRA have a different tale.

Charges Made Against the Act Among the charges flung against it are these: It is regimenting the American people and violating their liberties; it has increased production costs and reduced consumption; it has retarded rather than fostered recovery; it is as casually and frequently disregarded as the prohibition laws used to be; it encourages industrial strife but has failed to improve the lot of labor.

The National Labor Relations Board, named by the President to solve labor disputes arising under the Act, complains that Section 7-A, which sanctions collective bargaining, is obscure as phrased and hard to enforce. The Supreme Court has called NIRA's "hot oil" provisions unconstitutional. Senator Borah says flatly, "I for one am opposed to any extension of the NRA." And Senators Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota Republican, and Patrick McCarran, Nevada Democrat, have sponsored a resolution asking the Senate to investigate a long series of charges to the effect that NRA codes have resulted in injustice, favoritism, the oppression of small businesses, and the growth of monopoly.

President Roosevelt sought to meet some of these charges in his recommendations to Congress for new legislation.

"We must rightly move to correct some things done or left undone," he said. "We must work out the coordination of every code with every other code. . . . We must check and clarify such provisions in the various codes as are puzzling. . . . The fundamental principles of the antitrust laws should be more adequately applied. Monopolies and private price-fixing within industries must not be allowed nor condoned. . . . Small enterprises especially should be given added protection against discrimination and oppression."

Whatever merits or weaknesses it may have revealed, the Blue Eagle of late has been neither as powerful nor as popular as it was in its heyday. "To-day a growing proportion of newspapers and citizens feel that the Blue Eagle is tired, if not worse," said the Troy *Record* recently, and similar opinions might be quoted indefinitely.

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Mrs. Emily Newell Blair

Its decline was dramatized in September, 1934, when General Johnson, amid a chorus of press comment deploring his inadequacies but eulogizing his organizing genius, resigned from public office and one-man control of the NRA came to an end.

Thereupon the President created the five-man National Industrial Recovery Board to run the NRA, with S. Clay Williams, former President of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, as Chairman.

General Johnson, whose features are as rugged as a wrestler's, is of medium height. He dresses carelessly, his manners are free and easy and he likes to talk. Mr. Williams is tall, broad, and solid. His dark hair lies back obediently, he is well-tailored, and his manners are irreproachable.

Relieved of his duties, the General plunged into a series of articles for *The Saturday Evening Post*, in which, in good round Johnsonian style, he declared that, "If we scrap NRA, it will be just like releasing on a roomful of school children a flock of mechanical man-eating Frankenstein monsters."

"To scrap the whole NRA program now would create so great a confusion in the business world as to halt any further progress toward recovery," said the Boston *Post*.

"If the NRA be abandoned now," said the San Diego *Union*, "it is abandoned without the slightest form of a fair trial for so vast an experiment."

Other Papers Favor Extension The President's request for extension was likewise favored by the *Deseret News* of Salt Lake City, and the Portland *Oregonian* declared that "abandonment of NRA when it comes must be gradual," tho "the tapering-off process should get under way soon."

"America has tried a temporary NRA, has seen its benefits, faults and dangers. By and large the benefits were worth while"—so ran the opinion of the Milwaukee *Journal*.

But in the scores of editorials analyzed by THE LITERARY DIGEST a strong opposition to the NRA is evident.

"There is no need for continuation of NRA," the Tulsa *Tribune* feels.

"Failure" and "Drag on Recovery" "In spite of certain admirable features," said the Kansas City *Star*, "the NRA not only has disappointed expectations but has proved an important drag on recovery."

In the opinion of the Baltimore *Sun*, it is "little short of a miserable failure."

"Congress," the Dallas *News* predicted, "will certainly grant the two-year extension sought, but it is artificial respiration and revivification can not be expected to endure."

"NRA must be abandoned," declared the Philadelphia *Record*. "Reluctant as Congress may be to take that step, no other sound course is open.

"Instead of continuing NRA, let Congress embody a minimum-wage law and a maximum-hour law in the Federal statutes."

In Brief Review

Repeal of the income-tax publicity law is gaining ground. Considerable support in Congress is being swung over to the movement to rescind sections of the 1934 Revenue Act under which income-tax returns to be filed by March 15 and thereafter would be made public. Speaker of the House Joseph W. Byrns was "sympathetic" with a delegation headed by Raymond Pitcairn of Philadelphia, National Chairman of the Sentinels of the Republic.

As Democratic leaders in Congress set in

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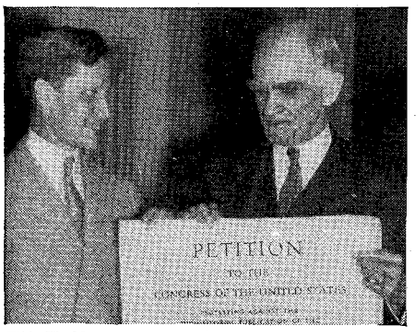


Wide World

Left, **Raymond Pitcairn, National Chairman of the Sentinels of the Republic, presenting a petition to Speaker Byrns, requesting repeal of the law requiring publicity of income-tax returns**

motion machinery for repeal of income-tax publicity, a tentative schedule was agreed upon which would allow the House to vote on the question about March 15.

Chairman Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee predicted that the Treasury would agree to do away with the publicity requirement, saying that he did not see how it "could agree to spend all the money that would be needed and hire all the necessary people for compilation of the returns."

Some advocates of repeal feared that legislative delays might prevent action in time to avoid publicity on this year's returns.

• • •

The work-relief bill asking a $4,880,000,000 blanket appropriation faced its first open assault in its entirety from a Democratic Senator last week. Senator Harry Flood Byrd, ex-Governor of Virginia, and almost as outspoken and independent as his colleague, Carter Glass, warned that "there is a limit to the credit of even the richest nation in the world."

The brother of exploring Rear Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd declared that the President's program would increase the national debt to more than $34,000,000,000, or "more than twice the amount we owed when the collapse of our mad inflation under Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover startled us like a clap of thunder. It is nine billions more than the peak of the War debt."

Senator Byrd submitted an amendment cutting the fund to only $1,880,000,000, or a billion dollars less than the amount offered in the amendment of Senator Alva B. Adams, Colorado Democrat.

• • •

Eighty Girls from Vassar descended upon Albany by bus and taxi last week, grabbed fleeing coat-tails of surprized State Senators, and launched a vigorous protest against the Nunan-Devany student oath bill. The measure, similar to the Ives teachers' oath law adopted last summer, would require students at colleges which obtain any support from public funds to take an oath of loyalty to the Constitution.

Holding out against the siege of Vassar girls, Senator Joseph D. Nunan argued: "This bill . . . it's not intended to apply to such places as Vassar, Princeton . . . "

Vassar was not satisfied. Miss Betty Welt, of Detroit and Vassar, pressed further in protest: "But why should such legislation, of repressive intent, be aimed only at those students who can't afford to go to more expensive colleges?"

Don T. Duff, editor of the New York University ***Education Sun,*** led the attack on the bill from another quarter: "Clubs, groups, and individual students should telegraph the State Senate at Albany demanding that this bill be defeated. New York University is not Louisiana State."

• • •

A reporter's error brought a twenty-four-hour jail sentence and a $50 fine for Shannon Cormack of the Miami Beach ***Tribune,*** and a $50 fine for his managing editor, Paul Jeans, for contempt of court.

The paper had suggested that Circuit Judge Jefferson B. Browne was not a proper judge to sit in a current trial of a State Senator on a gambling charge because he had served in a similar case two years before. It was another judge, and the ***Tribune*** apologized.

"A newspaper has a right to express an opinion in regard to the action of a court," Judge Browne held, "but it has no right to question the motives of a judge before or after his action."

• • •

Pay-roll tax exemptions for employers who maintain devices for stabilizing employment were stricken from the social-security bill by the House Ways and Means Committee. This tentative action set aside the recommendations of the President's Committee on Economic Security and of Administration spokesmen.

The measure, as introduced, would have permitted employers 1.7 per cent. extra credits on the 3 per cent. pay-roll tax.

• • •

Death of air-mail transport unless emergency legislation were passed was predicted in a warning issued by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce as the March 1 expiration of agreements under the Air-Mail Act of last June approached. The statement was an echo of the controversial cancelation of all air-mail contracts the preceding February.

While they pondered the necessity of clarification, Post-office officials pointed out that a provision of the June act had empowered them to extend indefinitely the emergency contracts in the event of "good service" during the life of the original agreement.

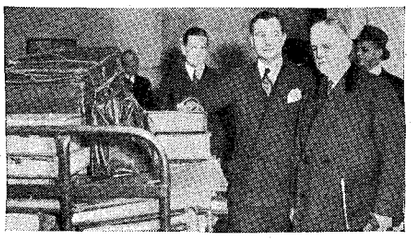
"Investments of domestic air-mail operators range from $6,000,000 to $20,000," the Chamber's statement said. "Twenty-nine out of thirty-three routes were operated with a total loss of $2,908,000 for the seven and one-half months ending December 31, 1934. Four small routes showed a combined profit of $28,000.

"One of the larger companies lost approximately 25 per cent. of its entire capital and two other large operators 13 and 10 per cent., respectively, of their total investments in the seven and one-half months' period."

Following Through With the News

Acme

Collecting Hauptmann defense funds in a German-speaking area of New York City



Wide World

Frank J. Hogan, *right,* attorney for Andrew W. Mellon, with truck-load of evidence

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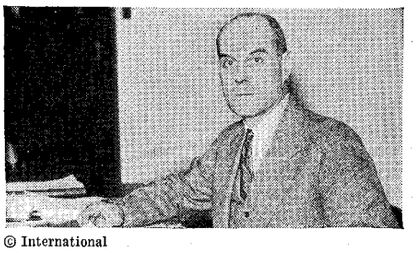
Mrs. George A. Waters, former Oklahoma warden, explains prison "break"



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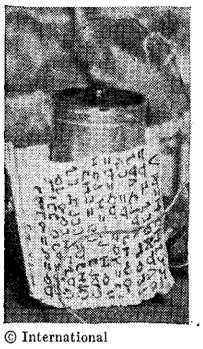
Has Louis R. Glavis, PWA detective chief, investigated Postmaster General's career?



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Package containing bomb sent by mail to Senator Long, *right*

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Government to Contest TVA Decision

Federal Manufacture of Electrical Energy For Direct Sale to Municipalities Is Declared Unconstitutional By Alabama Judge

Should the Supreme Court of the United States ultimately uphold Judge William I. Grubb's decision in the Federal District Court of Alabama on February 22 that it is unconstitutional for the Federal Government to manufacture electrical energy for sale in competition with private utilities, President Roosevelt's power-program would be seriously upset.

Altho Judge Grubb did not rule on the validity of the act creating the Tennessee Valley Authority, he did rule that the TVA had no right to generate power for direct sale to municipalities. He made permanent an injunction against the Public Works Administration's lending money to towns for building distribution-systems.

The suit was brought by preferred stockholders of the Alabama Power Company over the transfer of its northwestern Alabama transmission lines to the TVA.

The decision centered on interpretation of the term "surplus power." Judge Grubb found that the Government was manufacturing more power than it needed for the program of navigation improvements, flood control, national defense, and prevention of soil erosion.

"If the Government can not sell power without violating the law," he said, "it is better to waste it. If the power was created to sell, you can not claim you are selling a surplus."

Judge Grubb, who was appointed by former President Taft, had previously declared the NRA unconstitutional. An appeal is before the Supreme Court.

Sponsors Comment

Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, one of the sponsors of the TVA program, predicted that the latest ruling would be reversed, declaring that the effect of the injunction is "to practically nullify the entire TVA act."

Representative John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, coauthor of the TVA bill, was reminded by the decision of "the attempts made 150 years ago by private interests to prevent the Government from carrying the mail.

"If they had succeeded," he added, "and maintained full control of our postal system to the present day, it is highly probable that it would cost fifty cents to send a postal card from Washington to Baltimore."

David E. Lilienthal, General Counsel of the TVA, said at Knoxville, "The Authority's operation, including construction activities on three dams and the sale of power to various communities, is in no wise affected by the trial court's decision and will proceed as usual."

Administration lawyers went promptly to work to prove the Government's right to sell surplus power, because of the possible effect on projects totaling $250,000,000.

Commenting that the language of Judge Grubb's opinion might be "obscure in spots but that its purport is crystal-clear," the New York *Times* added: "Being lawfully entitled to dispose only of the 'surplus' of electric energy over and above that which might be generated as an incident to the exercise of its constitutional powers, (TVA) has deliberately created a surplus sufficient to its own ulterior needs, like the little boy, who, when told he could have only the crumbs, proceeded to crumb the entire cake."

The President's Trip

Snatching a scheduled four-day respite from Washington and Congress, President Roosevelt left the Capital last Saturday for his mother's home at Hyde Park, New York. Business and pleasure were neatly sandwiched in between Washington and Cambridge, Massachusetts, his first destination. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, of New York City, boarded the special train at Philadelphia to confer with the President on PWA loans.

Saturday night at Harvard the President attended the initiation of Franklin, Jr., into the exclusive Fly Club, founded in 1836 by James Russell Lowell.

The President, his son James, and former President Theodore Roosevelt were family predecessors in the Club. As a Harvard graduate and former Club member, the President talked pleasantly "off the record" but not about politics.

Proceeding from Cambridge to Hyde Park, President Roosevelt on his arrival took advantage of a snowfall to go for a drive in the family sleigh with his daughter, Anna, and her husband, John Boettiger, before settling down to work on important legislative matters.

Holds "Rah-Rah" Era Ended

The struggle for existence of the American college was the theme of the twenty-ninth annual report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, made public on Sunday.

Some striking observations by Walter A. Jessup, President, were:

"The student on the campus is no longer the blasé, sophisticated student of the 'twenties; he is a hard-working, serious-minded person who demands more of the college library, the laboratory and the instructor than did his brother of a decade ago. . . . This student is deflating the rah-rah boy of yesterday.

"In the acute struggle for academic existence many colleges will no doubt lose ground and some of them will disappear. . . . Some institutions bearing the name of college have so little to offer that they should disband."

An Austrian Victory

Austria rose from the status of a minor among the nations last week when she was admitted to a footing of "perfect equality" in the discussion of all such proposals as the pact for her security outlined at Rome last January. Hitherto she has been subjected to many treaty restrictions. Some restrictions will continue at least in form.

But in the working out of the Danubian pact, according to Paris press dispatches, Austria will have an equal voice with Czechoslovakia and Rumania in the arrangement of her future. This Austrian victory, as some called it, resulted from a visit to Paris of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg and Baron Egon Berger-Waldenegg, Foreign Minister of Austria.

By way of compensation, the Austrian officials promised to line Austria up with all the other countries, including France, Russia, and the Little Entente, which have declared that the London proposals for an air-defense convention and an Eastern Locarno pact, must be considered and, subject to amendment, accepted as a whole by Germany.

From Paris Chancellor Schuschnigg and his Foreign Minister journeyed to London for a two-day visit of informal talks with British Ministers.

Hitler Challenges Foes

While Chancellor Adolf Hitler, on Sunday, was challenging the enemies of the "new Germany" in the Munich Hofbrauhaus where the National Socialist Party was founded just fifteen years before, two Paris newspapers reported extensive offensive and defensive preparations by him.

Le Temps said that in the past four months the military air force has been increased by 400 planes, with fifteen factories busy day and night. *Figaro* listed twenty-six new air-ports and seven new seaplane bases either completed or under construction and the camouflaging of all waterworks and power-plants in major cities.

In his Munich anniversary address before 1,000 invited Nazi leaders, Hitler said:

"We do not want any lukewarm, half measures, but clear decisions. Whoever believes in us must love us. Whoever does not want us shall and must hate us. . . . Anyone who wants to take away our freedom must do so by force!"

Paraguay Quits League

Paraguay's reply to the ruling of the League of Nations that she was fighting an illegal war in the Chaco was a cable from the Paraguayan Foreign Minister, Luis A. Riart, to Geneva, in which he announced his country's resignation as a member of the League.

Paraguay's decision to withdraw, according to Buenos Aires press dispatches, was reached at a Cabinet meeting and had the unanimous support of Paraguayan newspapers and public opinion.

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Beating Criminals With Their Own Weapons

In the Basement of the Department of Justice Building at Washington Is a Target-Range Where Organization and Science Revert to the Law of the Six-Shooter

By Albert L. Warner

Tucked away in the basement of the huge new Department of Justice Building, with its walnut doors, is a rifle-range.

Bullets which might be tearing after another Dillinger or "Pretty Boy" Floyd crack against the steel plate at one end of the gallery, and bury themselves in sawdust, prosaically enough. The marks of machine-gun bullets show themselves in the splintered wood at the base of the sawdust-bin.

Six floors up, Attorney General Cummings may be working on ethereal matters of the law, but the basement, separated by its sound-proof walls, holds the flesh-and-blood preparations for maintaining the law.

From the basement the scene of direct action shifts to a floor above the Attorney General. In this second domain of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of Investigation, 4,800,000 finger-print records are on file, ten times as many as at New Scotland Yard.

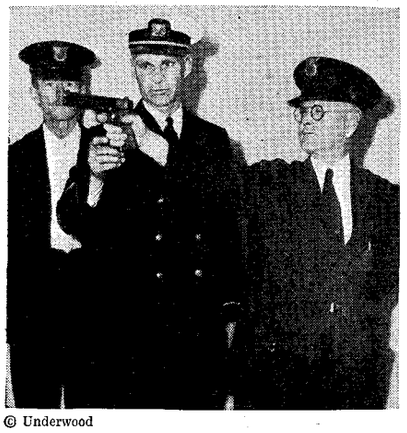
They are coming in at the rate of 2,800 a day. The contributors are 7,000 police departments, penal institutions, sheriffs, marshals, and other agencies of the law.

Index-Card System

There are 5,800,000 index-cards. Names, methods of criminal operations, and crime statistics are on file.

If you are in a robbed bank and overhear one of the gangsters calling his pal "Gyp," this department, at a moment's notice, can supply the names of all known criminals bearing that nickname. If you find a piece of cloth at the scene of a crime, the weave and texture of the threads under analysis here will speed the investigation.

Not far away from that ominous shooting-range is another sign of the Capital's new deal for criminals. It is an arsenal in the new building. An arsenal ready for use, for this is one of the district headquarters for the special Federal agents.



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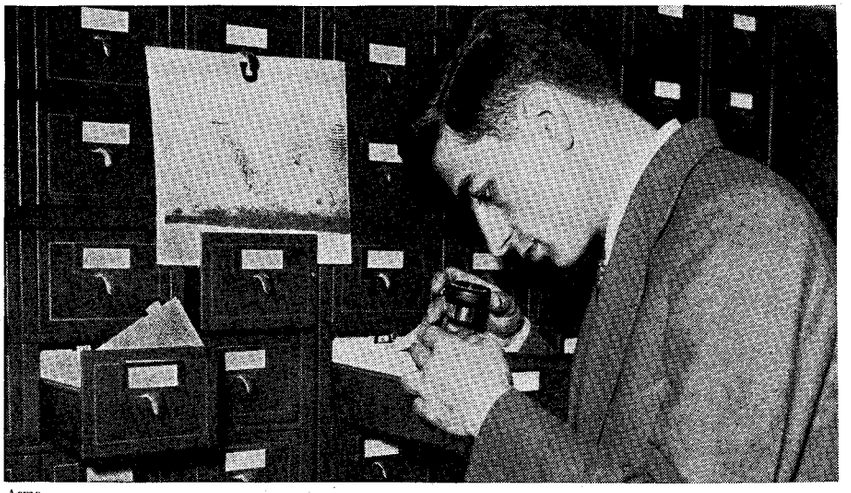
The Government is in earnest in its war on crime. Above are Federal employees being taught the use of firearms



Acme

C. A. Sweeney, finger-print expert, is shown in the offices of the Department of Justice examining an enlargement of a finger-print taken at the scene of a crime, and comparing it with prints of the single-print file. In this manner many criminals are caught

Under lock and key, behind steel doors, are the latest types of rifles and gas-bombs. The weapons that the gangsters themselves prefer are ready—machine-guns and blunt submachine-guns, sawed-off rifles.

There are long, black cases for an agent to carry his equipment in. They might be violin cases, but they play a strange tune.

An advisory committee is at work determining how these crime-fighting activities of the Department of Justice may become a national scientific and educational center.

Institute of Criminology

Its recommendations will pave the way to creation of machinery for a kind of institute of criminology. It will involve a training-school for local law-enforcement officers. It will not become a Scotland Yard, nor the nucleus of a Federal police force encroaching upon the States and localities.

As a matter of fact, Federal authorities claim they have a more complete machinery for crime detection, and, in some respects, more powers, than Scotland Yard.

The committee is working toward establishment of such training for the select in the local police forces as may open a scientific career in crime-law administration.

Indirectly every cop on his beat would be affected. The idea is to make him more conscious of the operations of criminals, how to meet them, and how to select the evidence which will convict them.

A Federal training-school for law-enforcement officers will encourage the communities to seek the informational cooperation of the Government, vital in these days when State boundaries can be crossed by motor-car or air-plane and when criminals shift their activities from one area to another.

One suggestion is the creation of a national teletype or radio-broadcast system of police communication. A crime anywhere would be known everywhere.

Another part of the program is the encouragement of State departments of justice. State police would be a part of these agencies, transcending boundaries.

The response to the crime conference has convinced the Department of Justice that its program will be accepted.

More police organizations are offering cooperation with the Federal authorities.

An increasing number of local agencies, now more than 7,000, are sending in finger-prints to the Bureau of Identification. From the average of 2,800 received each day identifications go back causing the apprehension of twelve criminals a day.

As the finger-prints come in, they are classified, searched, and answers dispatched to the localities in thirty-six hours.

Prints Exchanged

Police agencies in sixty-four foreign countries exchange finger-prints. A recent request from South Africa sought men in Chicago, Cleveland, and New York.

The Federal agents, to begin with, are largely lawyers or expert accountants. They go to training-schools for twelve weeks, and they must be expert marksmen. The last, a standing requirement, is tested monthly.

That accounts for the new shooting-range in the new Department of Justice Building. Organization and science go back again to the trigger, and the Division of Investigation does not forget it. That accounts for the exit of John Dillinger, "Baby Face" Nelson, and others whose activities made them marks on the records of Washington.

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War Profits and Silk Shirts

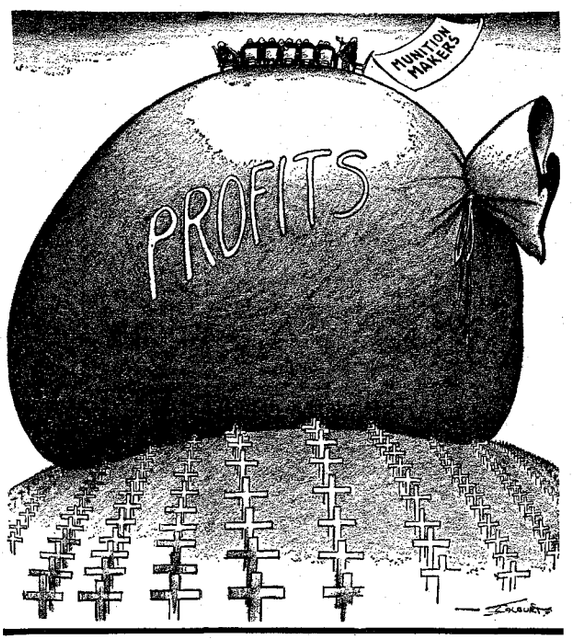
The Present Movement to Deflate Munition Earnings in War Time Originated in the Soldiers' Resentment at the Glamorous Attire Worn By Workers in 1918

By John Black

An "ideal war"? There is no such thing, of course, but if there were it would doubtless be conducted along the lines pictured by the sponsors of the current movement to "take the profit out of war."

When President Roosevelt brought this movement into the limelight last December by emphatically indorsing its purposes and naming a committee including Bernard M. Baruch and Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson to recommend remedial legislation, he focused well-merited attention on a campaign which has been moving forward steadily for nearly a generation.

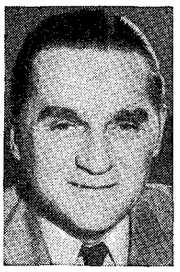
Indeed, the movement to abolish war profits traces back to the days of 1917 and 1918—days that were hectic and imperiled enough for the fighter, yet gilded and glamorous enough for the silk-shirted munitions worker. The contrast between the dollar-a-day wage scale in the armed forces and the fifteen-dollars-a-day which munitions workers received was too marked to be ignored, and it started a new line of public thought with respect to war profiteering. Something should be done about it! Thus ran the comment in general conversation.



"There Is a Destiny That Shapes Our Ends!"
—Talburt in the Washington *Daily News*

Pioneer Work

The anti-profiteer sentiment was at this stage in May, 1919, when 1,200 veterans, myself among them, assembled at St. Louis to organize the American Legion; at that assembly the matter was often discussed and in far from favorable terms, but without any prospect of real corrective action. The movement developed rapidly through 1920 and 1921, however, and, by 1922, an extensive survey of the whole question of war profits was under way.


Senator Nye

While it might not be correct to say that any one organization alone cradled the movement to take profit out of war, certainly the brunt of the most difficult pioneer work was performed by the American Legion. The Legion became official standard-bearer for the campaign when, in 1922, its convention at New Orleans indorsed a plan for a universal service bill and instructed the Legion's National Legislative Committee to work for the enactment of such a bill. That started the Legislative Committee on a drive which has been continued, despite many rebuffs, ever since.

To Marquis James, the author, must go the credit for first bringing the war-profits situation frankly before the nation. In the fall of 1923, with the cooperation of Federal officials, Mr. James assembled a formidable array of carefully authenticated data on war contracts. This material was presented in a series of articles in the American Legion's magazine.

Interest Whetted

The nation's complete indifference to the matter of war profits may best be gleaned from the fact that the James articles, tho they were the first disclosures anywhere on the subject, and of so sensational a nature as to be torrid reading even to-day, excited only the barest ripple of discussion.

However, the antiprofit movement was still growing. A year later, in 1924, a universal service bill was introduced in Congress. But public interest continued to lag, so the bill went into committee, where it died.

During the five years following, public sentiment on war underwent certain definite changes. People no longer held to the illusion that the World War had marked the end of all wars. They recognized the possibility of another conflict, and naturally this recognition sharpened their interest in the antiwar-profit drive.

This new turn of opinion, made vocal by the American Legion, proved militant enough to bring into existence the War Policies Commission which submitted the universal draft plan to an extended investigation. In 1932 the Commission submitted to President Hoover three recommendations for war-time policy as follows: (1) freeze prices at the start of war to prevent them from skyrocketing; (2) take over by taxation 95 per cent. of war-time increases in incomes; and (3) amend the Constitution so as to empower Congress to control prices in war time.

But again public apathy allowed the question to become dormant. Due to the acute economic crisis, the Commission's recommendations were forgotten for more than a year. Finally there came the fateful day that started wheels turning which would make war profits an outstanding national issue. On April 12, 1934, the Senate adopted a resolution creating the Special Committee on Investigation of the Munitions Industry, of which Senator Gerald P. Nye is Chairman. It is needless to dwell here upon the disclosures that have marked this inquiry.

Baruch's Plan

Since Mr. Baruch, now on the President's Committee, was father of the "freeze prices" plan, it probable that the recommendations of the new committee will parallel to some degree those originally put forth by the Commission.

© Underwood
Bernard M. Baruch

In the Commission's program two aspects stood out: (A) the proposals aiming to guarantee price stability in war time; and (B) the suggested income tax on excessive war profits. The Commission recommended that Congress should empower the President on the day war is declared to stabilize prices at an average of pre-war months, this stabilization to take effect within ten days after the declaration of war.

Further progress in the movement of "de-profitize" war awaits the outcome respectively of the Nye investigation and the study being made by the President's committee.

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College Editorials Defend Peace Poll

Daily Press Interested as Student Ballots Indicate League Support, With the Cotton South a Stronghold of Conservatism—Poor Returns in Special Vote for Editors

During the final week of the College Peace Poll, which was drafted by the Association of College Editors and conducted by THE LITERARY DIGEST, special ballots were mailed to the editors of 644 college newspapers.

The ballots bore the same questions used in the college poll, and also the questions asked on the Peace Ballot being conducted in England by the British League of Nations Union. The results are compiled in the accompanying box.

The vote of the college editors indicates that the opinion of the college press is neither ahead nor behind that of their readers. There is, perhaps, a bit stronger sentiment for entry into the League.

Editors' Returns Poor

But this fact is significant: One student out of every three, who received a ballot in the general college poll, filled out and returned his or her ballot. Only one editor out of every eight who received the special ballot returned that ballot.

The press of their elders tends to be patronizing, amused more than interested, and tho sometimes interested, never excited about the views of the college generation. Early in the course of the poll, the Lynchburg ***News*** in Virginia commented:

"About all that can be deducted from THE LITERARY DIGEST-Association of College Editors poll is that thirty thousand students are sentimentally opposed to war and are emphatic in stating that opposition. That is scarcely in the nature of news."

This comment appeared in ***The Nation:***

"While Mr. Hearst is conducting his campaign against subversive influences in the colleges, he should take special notice of that radical publication, THE LITERARY DIGEST. In conducting its peace poll of the American colleges, THE DIGEST raises some extremely 'un-American' questions. Only 20 per cent. of the students replying to the poll subscribed to the favorite Hearst doctrine that a navy and air force second to none would be the best means of preserving peace."

© International

Action on the campus

One reader of the University of Illinois ***Daily Illini,*** who signed his letter, "Amused," wrote in that paper's letters column: "The indication of 17 per cent. as the number who will not fight in any event shows how successful were the efforts of radical organizations in their collection of the ballots of disinterested students. Nearly all the ballots in this house, but mine, were returned by a member of a local Red organization."

The Temple University News, edited by Mort Rovins, commented: "Newspapers always have been overjoyed to find radical tendencies among the collegians of the nation. Editorial brains of the dailies have an idea that Communism linked with Colleges is good for circulation. The results of the Association of College Editors-LITERARY DIGEST Peace Poll have started the dirge again. 'Youth of the nation going Communistic,' they chant. 'Collegians refuse to go to war.'

"So what? Viewing the horrors of history's warfare, the student is struck with the great loss and the little gain of it. He questions the right of diplomats to play chess with men and guns and bullets. He does not look upon his body as cannon fodder or his spirit as a sacrifice upon the altar of international capitalism. If that's radical, then we're all Reds and let's be happy about it."

T. A. W., writing in the column "Sage Brush and Cactus" in ***The Buffalo Bulletin*** out in Wyoming, exclaimed:

"How proud the mothers of these peace-lovers must be to know that when danger comes they will have to be protected by the sons of other women!"

The poll revealed that the Cotton South is a stronghold of conservative thought, a fact which has occasioned interesting comment by the Southern college press and the press of their neighboring elders.

Cotton South Conservative

The Atlanta Journal makes this analysis after comparing the vote in the Southern colleges with the results elsewhere:

"The conclusions to be drawn from the comparative figures seem to be these: First, that our Southern youth are more conservative in their mental processes and in their principles than their callow brethren of the North and West. Second, that they are untainted by the propaganda of Communism and pacifism, which seems to be more of a reality than a specter at the more sophisticated colleges of the East and West with their higher proportion of students of alien

(Continued on page 33)

Votes From Eighty College Editors

A.C.E.-Literary Digest *Peace Ballot*	*Yes*	*No*	*Not Voting*
1. Do you believe that the United States could stay out of another great war?	53	26	1
(a) If the borders of the United States were invaded, would you bear arms in defense of your country?	65	13	2
(b) Would you bear arms for the United States in the Invasion of the borders of another country?	9	69	2
2. Do you believe that a national policy of *An American Navy and Air Force Second to None* is a sound method of insuring us against being drawn into another great war?	17	63	..
3. Do you advocate government control of armament and munitions industries?	73	6	1
4. In alinement with our historic procedure in drafting man-power in time of war, would you advocate the principle of universal conscription of all resources of capital and labor in order to control all profits in time of war?	67	9	4
5. Should the United States enter the League of Nations?	43	36	1

British League of Nations Union Peace Ballot	*Yes*	*No*	*Not Voting*
1. Are you in favor of an all-round reduction of armaments by international agreement?	69	6	5
2. Are you in favor of an all-round abolition of national military and naval air-craft by international agreement?	54	20	6
3. Should the manufacture and sale of armaments for private profit be prohibited by international agreement?	65	7	8
4. Do you consider that if a nation insists on attacking another that the other nations should combine to compel it to stop by (a) economic and non-military measures?	69	1	10
(b) if necessary, military measures?	31	38	11

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(*Compiled for* The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.*)

(CHART No. 7: As of February 21, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart. Numerals in parentheses in the amendment columns refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments were explained. Numeral (2) refers to the second Chart, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, numeral (3) to the third Chart, February 2, 1935, and numeral (4) to the fourth Chart, February 9, 1935, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means.

New Bills

Bonus.—Senator Tydings, of Maryland, added another bonus bill to the list before the Congress on February 19. His proposal differs from previous ones in that he would have the bonus paid in negotiable bonds on the order of the so-called "Baby Bonds" to be issued by the Treasury in March.

This would mean that the veteran would receive a bond which in 1945 would be redeemable for the full amount due him but if cashed before then would be redeemable for the full amount less the interest from the date of cashing to 1945. In other words, if a veteran wanted to cash his bond immediately, he would have to forego the interest it would accumulate from now until 1945.

• • •

War Department Appropriations.—Appropriations recommended by the House Appropriations Committee for the War Department this year represent a considerable increase over those of a year ago.

Actual funds assigned to the Department by the Congress for military purposes last year totalled $255,548,147 (exclusive of an indefinite appropriation of $13,095,582 for 5 per cent. salary restoration) whereas the total for this year is $318,131,482 or an increase of $62,583,335. Adding the amounts for non-military purposes—$60,702,644 last year and $60,567,966 this year—the grand totals read: $316,250,991 last Congress and $378,699,448 this Congress, an increase of $62,448,457.

• • •

Labor Board.—This new bill by Senator Wagner, of New York, is similar to the one he introduced at the last session of the Congress, which was known generally as the "Labor Disputes" bill. He entitles his new measure as the "National Labor Relations Act."

It provides that employees, if they desire, shall be free to organize for their mutual protection or benefit as embodied in Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act. It prohibits the so-called company union which is shown to be supported or dominated by the employer but does not prevent employers from maintaining free and direct relations with their employees.

A National Labor Relations Board would be established by the bill with a membership of three, which would be given greatly enlarged powers to enforce decisions made with appeal to the Federal courts as the alternative.

Senator Wagner declares the bill's main purpose is to give the Board authority over other boards dealing with cases under Section 7-A.

• • •

Among bills not included in the Chart but of general interest:

Tax On Corporations.—A Senate bill, numbered S. 1941, sponsored by Senator Wheeler, of Montana, would levy a graduated excise tax on corporations measured by net capital return. It would impose a 2 per cent. levy on net capital return above $3,000,000 and the percentage of tax would increase by steps up to 25 per cent. on net capital return above $50,000,000.

Industrial Credit.—An Intermediate Credit Corporation to make commercial and industrial loans, capitalized at $100,000,000 and authorized to issue government-guaranteed bonds up to $1,000,000,000 is proposed under a bill, numbered H.R. 5918, introduced by Representative Kopplemann, of Connecticut.

Title, No. Author		HOUSE					SENATE					Conference President	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To House	House Floor Amendments	Final Action	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To Senate	Senate Floor Amendments	Final Action	Conference Rep't Approved	President's Signature
1	2												
BONUS													
Patman	HR1	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vinson	HR3896	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thomas	S2	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tydings	S1938	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
INDEP. OFF. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-1-25	....
Woodrum	HR3410	Appro.	(2)	1-9	(2)	1-11	Appro.	(2)	1-16	(2)	1-17	H-1-30	2-2
ADDITIONAL APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-2-4	....
Buchanan	HJR88	Appro.	(2)	1-14	(2)	1-16	Appro.	(4)	1-25	(4)	1-28	H-2-4	2-13
DIST. COL. APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Cannon	HR3973	Appro.	(2)	1-16	(2)	1-18	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TREAS.-P.O. APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Arnold	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	2-1	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Oliver	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	2-8	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA.													
Parks	HR5913	Appro.	(a)	2-19	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
R.F.C.						Passed					Passed	S-1-31	....
Steagall	HR4240	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1175	Bank'g	(4)	1-28	(4)	1-29	Bank'g	(3)	1-23	(4)	1-25	H-1-31	1-31
4 BILLION RELIEF						Passed							
Buchanan	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	....	....	....	....
"BABY BONDS"						Passed					Passed		
Doughton	HR4304	W. & M.	(3)	1-23	(4)	1-25	Fin.	None	1-29	None	1-30	None	2-4
SOCIAL INSURANCE													
Doughton	HR4120	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lewis	HR4142	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S7130	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
30-HR. WEEK													
Connery	HR2746	Labor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Black	S87	.....	....	....	....	....	Judic.	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOME LOAN													
Steagall	HR5531	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1771	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
CROP LOANS						Passed					Passed		Feb.
Jones	HR3247	Agri.	(2)	1-16	None	1-21	Agri.	(4)	1-29	(4)	1-30	S-2-6	20
Smith	S859	Agri.	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(2)	1-17	None	Passed 1-21	H-2-7	....
OIL													
Disney	HR3658	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	Passed	....	....
Connally	S1190	I.C.	(6)	2-14	Minor	Passed 2-18	Mines	(3)	1-21	(3)	1-22	....	....
FARM CREDIT													
Jones	HR5440	Agri.	(6)	2-7	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	....	....	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	Passed 2-11	....	....
FOOD, DRUG													
Mead	HR3972	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Copeland	S5	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	....	....	....	....	....
McCarran	S580	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....
BANKING													
Steagall	HR5357	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1715	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
TRANSPORT.													
Huddleston													
Bus. Truck	HR5262	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rayburn													
ICC Reorg.	HR5365	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	HR5379	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler													
Bus. Trans.	S1629	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
ICC Reorg.	S1635	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	S1632	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bankruptcy	S1634	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOLDING CO'S.													
Rayburn	HR5423	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler	S1725	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AAA AMEND.													
Jones	HR5585	Agri.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Smith	S1807	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
LABOR BOARD													
Wagner	S1958	.....	....	....	....	....	Labor	....	....	....	....	....	....

Special Note: In the case of Appropriation bills, the individual cited as author is rather the Representative who has charge of the bill on its course through the House. Such bills providing regular annual funds for the various Government Departments are the work of the House Committee on Appropriations, which considers them before they are introduced to the House.

(a) Committee amendments to the War Department bill are incorporated in the digest of the bill in the adjoining column on this page.

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At the Observation Post

The Townsend Scheme Would Butter Its Beneficiaries With a Thicker Coat of Privilege Than Was Ever Contemplated for "The Kiddies" in the Galloping 'Twenties

Fashions in sentimentality may not follow one another as rapidly as those in women's clothes, but they do change, and often in a remarkably short space of time. One remembers how in the galloping 'twenties there was nothing too good for "the kiddies." The very term, "the kiddies," came into vogue in that halcyon era to express the dominant *motif* of its heart-throbs. The latter were translated into a vast extension of the educational plant, both higher and secondary, and also into an equal extension of liberty to youth in manners, morals and indulgences. Give the young idea its head was the prevailing mandate—gangway for the hope of America.

Effect of Depression

Then came the depression. Incomes public and private suffered sharp curtailment. Cities and States in the red slashed their educational appropriations. Parents began regarding with jaundiced eyes the carefree demands of their offspring. One heard less and less of the divine right of "the kiddies" to a refulgent future and more and more of relief for their elders. Until now it has come to pass that the chief object of emotional concern is no longer the budding generation but that in the sere and yellow leaf—the eight-to-ten million old people, for each of whom Doctor Townsend would provide a pension of $200 a month.

Needless to say, Doctor Townsend's scheme would butter its beneficiaries with a thicker coat of privilege than was ever contemplated for "the kiddies" at the very peak of their prestige. It would cost more per year than a decade of expenditures for our public schools. Nevertheless, one learns that petitions to Congress to enact it have been signed with a total of more than 20,000,000 names.

Meanwhile the Administration, partly no doubt to offset any such extravagance, has submitted to Congress a social security bill which contains provisions for old-age pensions more practical and modest. Briefly, they would have the Federal Government divide the burden with the States, contributing half the cost. They would permit the States to set up their own pension systems (something like twenty-eight of them have already done so) subject to Federal approval, and they would limit the Federal contribution to a maximum of $15 a month to any one beneficiary.

However, even the Administration's program, if it becomes law as set forth, will cost the country a pretty penny, far more than a few years ago would have been considered politically conceivable.

The depression, doubtless, is immediately responsible for this extraordinary swing of the pendulum. But there may be deeper causes at work. Students of the subject have known for a long time that the proportion of old people to the entire population of the United States was constantly increasing. In 1860 the number of persons sixty-five years old or more was only 2.7 per cent. of the whole. By 1900 it had reached 4.1 per cent., and by 1930 5.4 per cent. According to the computation of experts it will continue to increase, reaching 7.7 per cent. in 1950, 10.1 per cent. in 1970, and 12.7 per cent. in 2000.

Acme

Dr. F. E. Townsend, *left*, author of the Townsend Old-Age Pension Plan, conferring with his chief Congressional backer, Representative John S. McGroarty, Democrat, of California

Phenomenon Explained

"The explanation for this phenomenon," to quote from an article in the New York ***Times*** by Edwin E. Witte, Executive Director of the President's Committee on Economic Security, "is to be found primarily in decreasing birth-rates, reduction of immigration, and the lengthening average span of life. The United States is rapidly approaching a stationary population, such as France and England have already attained. Birth-rates have decreased rapidly since the World War, particularly since the depression set in. In 1930 there were fewer children under five years of age than in 1920. From 1920 to 1932 the birth-rate per thousand decreased from 23.7 to 17.4—a decrease of 27 per cent. in twelve years—while the death-rate declined from 13.1 to 10.9 deaths per thousand in the same period."

So, here we are drifting toward a condition, unless we have arrived there already, in which the problem of the superannuated becomes more insistent than that of the infant. What more natural, therefore, than that, given the jolt of the depression, we should find ourselves forgetting our preoccupation with the young in our worry over the old? And there is this suggestion, probably too cynical, that the old have the votes which the young lack.

In any case, there can be little question that some form of old-age pension legislation is on the cards, either at this session of Congress or at one very closely subsequent. The oldsters, thanks to Doctor Townsend and his ubiquitous clubs, have waked up to their numbers and their influence. In the present temper of the country they will not be put off for long, and who would say that they shouldn't have their innings? After all, a society that has believed for so long in training its youth for the battle of life should not neglect its veterans. It is a matter of balance.

Implications of Shift

But there's the rub. Sentimentality knows little of balance, and the new sentimentality seems just as prone to spoil the aged as the old was to spoil "the kiddies." (Few editorial observers believe that the sensible provisions of the Administration's bill, if enacted, can long withstand the pressure of politics for more and better pensions.)

Consider also the implications of the shift. Not only are the old people in our population increasing numerically in relation to the whole but it is being proposed that their purchasing power, through pensions, be boosted with much greater rapidity. And purchasing power governs public taste. A profound change seems imminent affecting the goods the merchants stock, publishers' lists, the theater, the movies, the newspapers and everything else that bids for popular patronage. Perhaps we are in for a new Victorian Age. We may be sure it won't be a new age of jazz.

W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

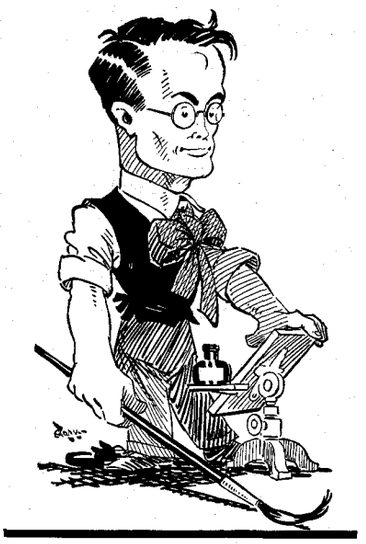
Judith Anderson, now playing one of the leading rôles in "The Old Maid" at the Empire Theater in New York, is considered by many authorities on the drama to be the finest emotional actress on the stage to-day. She was born in Australia, and, after some experience in stock there, came to this country, where she had a desperate time in obtaining a foothold. Her first important rôle was in "Cobra," after which she cemented her reputation with her performance in "The Dove." Following a trip to her native land, she returned to this country to play *Nina Leeds* in the Theater Guild's production of "Strange Interlude," succeeding Lynn Fontanne. She is five feet four inches tall, one of the best-dressed women on the stage, keeps two pet dachshunds, wears a different coiffure for every play.

Prof. Edward Bartow, affable and friendly President-elect of the American Chemical Society, is one of the country's foremost experts on sewage-disposal problems, and his advice is much sought after by municipalities and sanitary engineers. He is head of the Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering of Iowa State University, and in his spare moments an ardent stamp-collector, specializing in the stamps of the British Colonies and the United States. He learned this interest from his daughter, Virginia, who is a teacher of chemistry at the University of Illinois. Previously he was an enthusiastic golf-player. He is sixty-five, a Rotarian, and, during the War, in which he was a Sanitary Corps major, he received the Médaille d'Honneur.

Arthur Loesser, American pianist, has appeared in recital and as soloist with leading orchestras in America and Europe. He is known as a lecture-recitalist, composer and arranger, and as an ensemble player. He was born and educated in New York City, where he began his musical studies at six. In 1911 he was graduated from the Institute of Musical Art in New York, winning a year's scholarship abroad. Two years later he made his début in Berlin. Mr. Loesser is a stamp-collector, and also is interested in biology, sociology, and languages.

Cartoonists

As They See Themselves



A Self-portrait for *The Literary Digest*

H. I. Carlisle (who draws for the Des Moines ***Register and Tribune*** and the New York ***Herald Tribune***)—I was born at Jefferson, Iowa, February 17, 1904; attended grade and high schools there and graduated from the University of Iowa. After a year of post-graduate work I came to Des Moines to understudy J. N. Darling ("Ding"), and have been here since.

My genius first was directed to making funny pictures for appreciative classmates. This led my parents to present me with a $20 correspondence course in cartooning, from which I still haven't graduated.

I've worked on bridge-gangs and a railroad section-crew and dug graves in a cemetery at $10 each. I'm married and have one young son. My hobbies are cabinet-making and wood-carving, hunting and fishing.

[*A cartoon by Mr. Carlisle appears on page 39*]

Robin Lee, new national skating champion, is only fifteen years old, and was named after *Robin Hood*. The son of a skating teacher in St. Paul, he first started to skate six years ago under his father's instruction. Four years ago he had already become skating champion of Minnesota, and the following year, when he was twelve, he won the national junior title. He is a student at Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn.

John J. O'Connor of New York City, third ranking Democrat of the House of Representatives by virtue of his position as Chairman of the powerful Rules Committee, is a Harvard man who talks with a suggestion of New York's East Side accent. Born and brought up in New York City, he was graduated from Brown University, and from Harvard Law School, served three terms in the New York State Assembly, and is serving his sixth term in Congress.

© Underwood

A big man, he has thin sandy hair, blue eyes, and usually wears horn-rimmed glasses. Careless in his dress, he is mentally meticulous. He is, of course, an authority on House rules, and frequently is in the scuffle of legislation, and often occupies the Speaker's chair. Mr. O'Connor seldom indulges in oratorical blasts, but saves his breath for vital issues.

Dr. Charles Bache is the field-director of a joint expedition which recently discovered, in Northern Mesopotamia, the ruins of what is believed to be the oldest known city. Its age is estimated at 5,700 years. The expedition was sponsored by the American School of Oriental Research and the University of Pennsylvania Museum. Doctor Bache is slim, of medium height, and has light curly hair. His hobbies are archeology and tennis. Three years ago he married Elisabeth B. Baird, who is with him on the present expedition. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1925.

Wide World

What's the Name, Please?

Adoue—Dallas banker—simplified it is pronounced *ad'oo.*

Cabana—Buffalo banker and manufacturer — accent first syllable, *cab'a-naw.*

Capek—New York banker and writer —pronounced *chop'ek.*

Dupuis — Cincinnati banker — pronounced *dew-pwee'.*

Giannini—San Francisco banker—pronounced *jee-a-nin'ee.*

Goebel—Kansas City banker—rimes with *noble,* not with *gable.*

Idema—Grand Rapids banker—not *i-deem'a,* but *eye'de-ma.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Senator Nye, Who Supported the Investigation of Lobbies, Learned That Game Too Well for the Comfort of His Colleagues Who Have Been Singed by His "Back-Fires"

The practise of building back-fires under members of Congress has grown by leaps and bounds since Woodrow Wilson took the League of Nations issue to the country. Organized lobbies have made tremendous headway by resort to this practise since modern means of communication put the constituent in quicker touch with his Congressman.

It was not until the isolationist bloc in Congress set out to defeat President Roosevelt on the World Court issue, however, that members of Congress began widespread use of the practise to win advantage over each other.

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Left to right, SURPRIZE! (—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*); and THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE (—Chamberlain for King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

It perhaps was inevitable that some of the very Congressmen who chafed against the constant agitation of their constituents by highly-paid publicity men should resort to the same tactics in the long run. The most striking instance of such resort came last week when the chief Senate critics of the NRA hired one of the ablest publicity organizations in the District of Columbia to help drive a majority of their Senate colleagues into line.

Flood of Telegrams

Within forty-eight hours the publicity organization had turned the trick for Senators Nye and McCarran just as they had turned it time and again for outside lobbies. Telegrams began pouring in on Senate Leader Robinson from his home-State of Arkansas at the rate of a dozen an hour. Predisposed to stand with the Administration, the flood of telegrams gave him pause.

Meanwhile, an endless belt of telegraph boys had been thrown into the office of Pat Harrison, the Administration-backing Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. Under powerful pressure from business men back home, more than a majority of the Finance Committee soon were ready to order an investigation of the NRA.

The Senate critics of the system of industrial regimentation, altho starting out with an apparently hopeless minority, came so close to their objective that the President was forced to send in his plan for NRA extension a full month earlier than he had intended.

In line with his system of feeding Congress a major measure at a time to avoid jamming the legislative machine, the President was under necessity of throwing his NRA plan into the middle of an already muddled legislative situation in order to head off, if possible, an investigation calculated to force the findings of the Darrow Board to the fore at this critical juncture.

The irony of it was that Senator Nye, progressive Republican from North Dakota, had been among the supporters of the Caraway Senate investigation of lobbies and their influence on legislation. While there was nothing wrong about his tactics, some of his colleagues found he had learned the lobbying game all too well for their comfort.

Having joined with Senator Borah in the agitation last spring against alleged condoning of monopolies by the NRA, the North Dakotan became a rallying center for similarly-minded citizen-critics of the NRA in all parts of the country.

In a space of a few months, he received thousands of letters and telegrams from small business men who protested to him that they were being forced to the wall by combinations permitted to operate through the automatic suspension of the Sherman Antitrust Act as to industries under Codes.

Effect is Pronounced

Senator Nye kept a careful file of these letters. When it came time for him to strike for a Senate investigation to pave the way for drastic modification of the NRA, he knew where to start the "back-fires." Some hundreds of them were from the Senate leader's home-State.

With the able assistance of a live publicity organization, the fire of Senator Nye's host of correspondents was trained on their own Senators wherever it was found that these Senators were resisting, or likely to resist, the move for a Senate investigation.

The effect is reported to have been particularly pronounced on Senators Robinson and Harrison, veteran Democratic members who would feel lost outside the Senate, and who are becoming increasingly mindful of the necessity of getting reelected next year. It is bad enough from their standpoints to have Huey Long gunning for their political scalps without having Senate colleagues stirring up their constituents on every ticklish issue arising in the Senate.

The result is just another manifestation of the publicity institution which is pressing on the legislative branches, State and national, and helping to develop a livelier interest in public affairs than ever before. Under the New Deal, this institution has become more deeply rooted in the Federal Government than at any other time.

Trained former newspaper men, many of them from the top of the profession, sit near the seats of the mighty advising them in the art of publicity. There are more than 200 in the departments in Washington alone.

Getting News to Public

Every fourth newspaper man one meets in Washington these days is working for Uncle Sam. Most of them are doing a high-grade job explaining the intricacies of the New Deal to a growing army of readers.

The highly-involved Treasury "hand-out" has given way to a clear-cut simple statement of the facts in language any reader of normal intelligence can understand.

It has done a lot to help get the news over to the public when journalism is in a transition from the old, with its major emphasis on politics, to the new, with its chief emphasis on economics.

Charles Michelson, ace publicity man of the New Deal, formerly Washington Correspondent of the New York ***World,*** hit the nail on the head when he was called to the Treasury temporarily to help prepare the newspaper releases. It was in the earlier days of the New Deal, before the exceptionally able Herbert Gaston, former Night City Editor of the New York ***World,*** took hold, that Michelson was transferred from the Democratic National headquarters to the Treasury, and then to the NRA.

"I don't know why they want me over at the Treasury," Michelson observed with a twinkle, "unless they figure that if they can make me understand the stuff, then anybody can understand it." DIOGENES.

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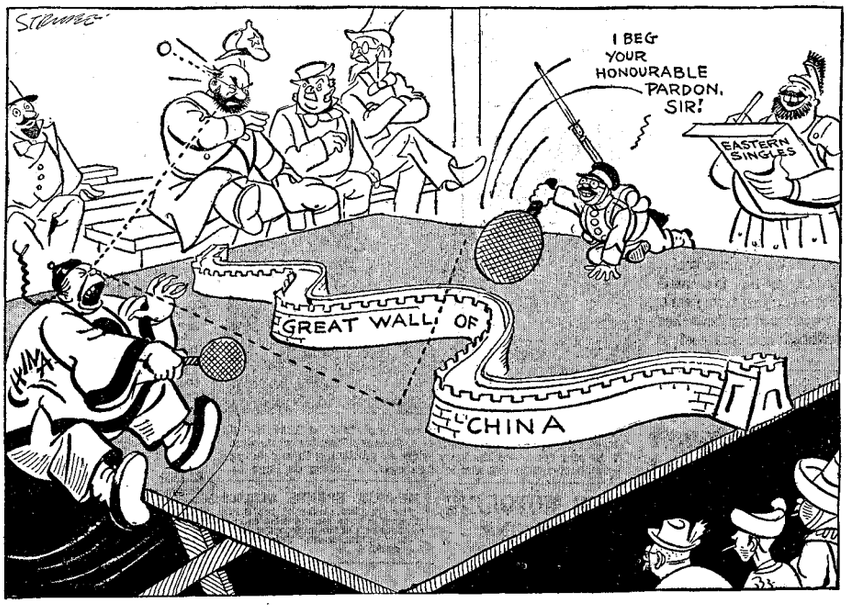
Asian Team-Work of China and Japan

Declaration By Chinese Premier Urging Easing of Tension and Era of Cooperation Taken as Sign of Progress Toward Japanese Objective of "Monroe Doctrine" in Far East



Ping-Pong in the Orient

—*The Daily Express* (London)

Premier Wang Ching-wei's declaration last week that a solution of the fundamental issues between China and Japan was sure to be reached was taken as a sign that progress was steadily being made toward Japan's objective of her much-publicized Asiatic Monroe Doctrine, or, as some Far Eastern editors call it, "Great Asianism."

This Chinese spokesman addressed the Central Political Council at Nanking in his dual capacity as President of the Chinese Republic's Executive Council and as Foreign Minister. He told his listeners that the Chinese Government had been impressed by the speech of Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister of Japan, on January 23 last, and that it could not see why the present tension between Japan and China should not soon be followed by friendly cooperation.

This, he maintained, would assure peace in the Far East and lessen the danger of a conflict in the Pacific area.

"Concrete Measures" Sought

Premier Wang's speech was considered, according to a Shanghai correspondent, to be the climax of months of increasing pressure from Japan, during which China's hopes for practical financial aid from the United States and Europe have been gradually abandoned.

Confirmation of Premier Wang's pronouncement was seen in the visit paid at Tokyo by Wang Chung-hui, Chinese judge of the World Court at The Hague, to Foreign Minister Hirota and Premier Keisuke Okada. While he declared that his visit was a private one made merely to explain conditions in China, he did admit that China desired the cooperation of Japan in every field. The friendly help of the Japanese people was earnestly sought, he told the press at Tokyo, and the first task at hand was to study "concrete measures."

Has Japan Money to Lend?

Judge Wang also denied that China would leave the League of Nations following Japan's example in resigning from that body. He said the Chinese Government would continue to exercise its right to employ the League's technical assistance and to engage American, German, and any other instructors. As to Japanese loans, he told Hugh Byas, of the New York ***Times***, that China had not asked them and then he said: "Has Japan any money to lend?"

An abnormal situation such as had existed between China and Japan for the last three years, he added, was always dangerous because one never could tell what might happen.

Referring to Manchukuo, Judge Wang declared that China would never recognize it as a sovereign State altho China had already abandoned the idea of recovering it by force.

At Nanking the Japanese Legation gave complete approval to the tone of Premier Wang's address before the Central Political Council. Yet the Wang speech was considered as "only a gesture which must be followed by action definitely evidencing China's readiness to cooperate with Japan."

A Japanese spokesman said that Tokyo was waiting patiently while Chinese leaders fully determined their foreign policy and endeavored to win over die-hard factions in China which were not ready to forget past difficulties.

The reaction of Cantonese leaders to Premier Wang's speech was considered in Shanghai to be of the utmost importance. An indication of Southern Chinese opinion was given by *The Canton Truth*. Speaking of the so-called Asiatic Monroe Doctrine, or Great Asianism, this weekly asked whether it meant equality among all the Eastern nations for the common benefit of their peoples, or whether it was intended to serve for the benefit of a single nation? Japan's intentions might be praiseworthy, this weekly added, but if the future were to be guided by the past, it was "nothing but fair to seek amplification of the intentions of the author of this doctrine."

American and British Concern

In the best-informed circles in Hongkong and in Nanking it was rumored, about the middle of February, that Tokyo's policy was to take advantage of China's need to force a loan on the Chinese Government. Such a loan, it was said, would have political and economic provisions that would affect unfavorably other foreign interests in China. Also, it would put at Japan's disposal much of China's latent wealth in case a struggle over trade supremacy should lead to war between Japan and any of the major Powers.

With the return of prosperity in the rest of the world, wrote a Hongkong correspondent of the New York ***Times***, Japan would have to meet greater opposition than in the past. But if she could use China's present financial crisis to get control during this year in Nanking or Shanghai, efforts to check her later, it was predicted, would be difficult. Japan would, of course, obtain a dominant position over the United States, which exports to China twice as much as Japan does, and over Great Britain, which has investments in China of about $1,200,000,000.

Wang Ching-wei

If China were to yield to Japan's demands, it was said, she would be able to receive all the help she asked from Japan, even to the amount of 300,000,000 yen, about $85,300,000. Japan's new policy toward China caused anxiety in Soviet Russia, which saw China under Japan's thumb.

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Political Bloodshed in Yugoslavia

Breaking Rule Against Interviews, Chief Regent Voices Hope People Will See "Folly of Bullets to Gain Their Ends"

Discontent with the Government in the Kingdom of Peter II, the boy monarch, who succeeded his father, King Alexander I, assassinated at Marseilles last October, has been the cause of much rioting in Yugoslavia in recent weeks. Within two days, toward the end of February, sixteen were killed in clashes resulting from the feverish preelection campaign in which government oppositionists hope to gain for the Croats and Slovenes a greater voice in the nation's affairs.

Prince Paul's Plea

Conditions became so disturbing that Prince Paul, Chief Regent of Yugoslavia, in an exclusive interview at Belgrade expressed the hope that his people "would see the folly of bloodshed and bullets to gain their ends." For years Prince Paul had refused to give out interviews, and he broke his iron-clad rule for the Associated Press only for the purpose of allaying excitement at home and reassuring anxious observers abroad.

If the people would only have patience until May 1, he said sorrowfully, he was sure they would all have equal opportunity to participate in the elections.

The rule of Yugoslavia, he explained, no longer is dependent on the will to peace of two or three men. The country was composed of so many divergent elements, he said, that they must have equal voice in governance if the nation were to remain strong and united. That was why the Regency authorized the elections.

© International

King Peter II

Referring to one of the greatest sources of internal conflict, the Prince said he felt sure that the Croats and Slovenes would see the wisdom of remaining united with the Serbians rather than attempt a separation, or embrace alien rule.

When he gave the interview Prince Paul was dressed in the uniform of a general, but it was said of him that his youthful buoyancy lent him the appearance of an American university sophomore. He expressed gratitude for the sympathetic attitude which had been shown him and Yugoslavia by the American people and newspapers since the assassination of King Alexander.

He was equally gracious in speaking of England and regretted that it would be impossible, because of a constitutional provision, to send King Peter back there to continue his education. The boy King, he said, now was conscious of the necessity of preparing himself to be a good ruler.

Wide World

Prince Paul

Most of the bloodshed of February 19 occurred when sympathizers tried to rescue comrades from the police who had arrested them at anti-Government meetings.

Austria's "Gracious Lady"

At seventy-eight, charming, white-haired, erect Kathi Schratt, friend of the late Emperor Francis Joseph, is putting up a brave fight against poverty in her modest villa a little way from Schönbrunn Palace. She was an actress at the State-subsidized Burgtheater in Vienna when, in the 'eighties, she met Francis Joseph.

The story goes that the Emperor's poetic, highly intellectual Empress Elizabeth saw and liked Kathi Schratt—whose real name is Mme. de Kiss—and arranged an introduction to her husband. Thus began a friendship which lasted until the Emperor died in 1916, at the age of eighty-six.

The Empress, until her death in Switzerland, in 1898, at the hand of an Italian anarchist, used to invite Mme. Schratt to intimate family meals. There seemed no conflict and much affection between the sad Empress and her actress-friend.

Acme

To-Day—and Then

The pension which the Emperor left Mme. Schratt was canceled by the Austrian Republic after the War. Publishers offered her large sums for her memoirs, but she preferred to mortgage her home.

In Foreign Fields

Naples: The "Accord of Naples" was signed by the German and French Ambassadors to Italy on February 18 for the transfer of the Saar Territory from the rule of the League of Nations back to Germany. The four agreements dealt primarily with the transfer by France to Germany of mines, railroads, and other property in the Saar. The agreement expedited the transfer of the administration of the Territory to Germany.

At one minute after midnight of the day on which the Accord of Naples was signed green-uniformed customs officials of the Third Reich took up their posts along the French frontier in token that "German is the Saar."

To all intents this rich little basin of 737 square miles and its 770,000 people were back in the German Fatherland, altho formally the Saar was not restored to Germany as the result of the January 13 Plebiscite until March 1.

It has been estimated that approximately 10,000 refugees crossed over into France since the Plebiscite, and more were expected. They were Saarlanders, and exiles from other parts of Germany who had fled to the Saar during the last two years. To avoid trouble, France has adopted a policy of placing her increasing refugee colonies far from Germany.

• • •

Madrid: An echo of the Leftist Republican revolutionary movement last October against the Rightist Government of Premier Alejandro Lerroux was heard on February 20. The Catholic Popular Actionists, largest party in the Cortes, presented in that body a recommendation that a complaint be filed against former Premier Manuel Azaña and Santiago Casares y Quiroga, Minister of the Interior in his Government, for alleged complicity in the gun-running which supplied Asturian rebel miners with arms and ammunition for the October revolt.

It was charged that the firearms used by the miners came from factories of the National Military Industry Board, and were included in a huge consignment supposedly sold to Portuguese revolutionists. Señor Azaña was said to have authorized the sale when he was Premier and War Minister.

• • •

Tegucigalpa, Honduras: Dr. Gustav Stromsvik, head of an archeological commission of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, who is working at Copan, last week announced that recent earthquakes led to the discovery of big stone staircases descending into subterranean galleries of a 1,700-year-old Maya civilization. Copan was the most important center yet found, he said, and added that he had established that the ancient Mayas knew uses of gold hitherto unsuspected. Under a huge statue of a warrior he found a pair of marvelously wrought solid gold boots less than two inches in height.

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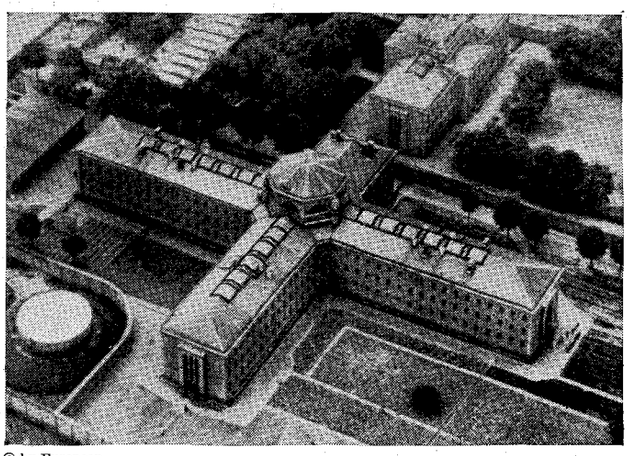
Germany's Espionage Purge

Ensnared in Polish Captain's Spy-Net, Two Berlin Women Are Led to Executioner's Block, Where Others May Lose Lives

Adolf Hitler, Chancellor-Fuehrer of the Third German Reich, executed, on June 30, 1934, seventy-seven so-called revolutionists for conspiracy against his régime. Prominent among the alleged conspirators who suffered the penalty of death were Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Chancellor before Hitler gained power, and Ernst Roehm, Storm Troop Chief of Staff who had been known as Hitler's intimate friend.



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Air-plane view of Plötzensee Prison where executions took place

Not since that time has Germany come into such hostile notice from the outside world until February 18, when two young and handsome women, who had been employed in the German Defense Ministry, went to the executioner's block in Plötzensee Prison, after they had been convicted of connection with a spy-plot. The women were Baroness Benita von Berg and Frau Renate von Natzmer.

The golden-haired Baroness was poor, so she opened a hat shop. In this occupation she met a Polish cavalry captain, Baron Georges von Sosnowski, who has been described as the villain of the plot. He had been sent to Germany by his Government, as the story went, admittedly to obtain military information.

He paid particular attention to underpaid girls of good family employed as stenographers in the Defense Ministry. They were invited to unconventional parties in the apartment of the Baroness and afterward were supposedly bribed or blackmailed into passing out information.

In addition to the beheading of the two convicted women, sentences for life imprisonment on a similar charge were imposed on Fräulein Irene von Jena, and the Polish Baron.

Quickly following the execution of the two German women convicted of espionage came the news that two more convicted spies held in Plötzensee Prison also might feel the executioner's ax. One was said to be a former naval technician, but the identities of both were sealed by official secrecy.

In London, *The News Chronicle*, Liberal Party organ, declared that the beheading of the two women was "disgusting savagery," and was not the first evidence of "a strain of sheer barbarism in the Nazi creed." Espionage is the most dangerous offense in Germany, which lives in "an atmosphere of international war and class war," said *The Manchester Guardian*.

Soviet Russia's Suspicion of Germany

The German reply to the Anglo-French proposals, as told in The Literary Digest of last week, expressed "a sincere desire to promote the safeguarding of peace." This statement apparently did not convince the Soviet, for the Russian official press found cause for distrust in Germany's suggestion that she would like first to talk separately with Great Britain about the proposed security air-pact. The aerial convention would provide for the immediate use of the air-forces of the signers of the pact in favor of the victim of unprovoked aerial attack.

© Keystone

Marshal Pilsudski with his two daughters

The Moscow *Pravda* declared that the pact—most important issue to Britain—would be welcomed by Germany in order to obtain British acquiescence in Germany's "aggressive imperialist plans in eastern, southeastern and even western Europe."

As noted by Walter Duranty, *Pravda* seemed to believe that the purpose of the German note was to drive a wedge between Britain and France.

The fact that Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, Polish Dictator, was planning to have a "heart-to-heart talk" with Adolf Hitler, German Chancellor, did not make the Russian press feel any easier. Among other European problems to be solved at Russia's expense, wrote Mr. Duranty in the New York ***Times***, was that Poland, with the aid of German bayonets, would take the Ukraine and restore Silesia to Germany.

The Ukraine once was a great Power in Europe, and has been called "the cradle of the Slav race." Tho the Ukrainians have been persecuted, and parceled out among enemies, once said a Russian correspondent of *The Daily Express* of London, they have retained their culture, tongue, and nationalism.

Chaco War Climax

In an offensive against the Bolivian stronghold of Villa Montes, said Bolivian authorities, Paraguay vainly sacrificed 2,000 men by February 18. It was the first major Paraguayan drive of the year in the war for the Chaco which began in July, 1932. It was considered a climax in the long-drawn-out hostilities, which a League of Nations Commission and a neutral commission of North and South Americans have failed to stop.

On the outcome of this drive, according to Buenos Aires dispatches, depended the answer to the question whether Bolivia or Paraguay was to retain supremacy in the Chaco Boreal. It was estimated that 60,000 men were engaged in the conflict, with Paraguay having the advantage of numbers and Bolivia the advantage of terrain.

Bolivian and Paraguayan communiqués contradicted each other, but it appeared that after four days of intense fighting the Paraguayans had made a small territorial gain at a heavy cost in man-power. Villa Montes, Bolivia's stronghold in the Chaco Boreal, was described in Asuncion, Paraguay, dispatches as the key to the region's rich oil-wells.

From *Illustrazione* (Milan)

Paraguayan soldier equipped with machete and rifle

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Dinosaur-Hunting on the Grand Scale

Barnum Brown, First to Use Air-Planes in the Quest for Fossils From the Reptile Age, Combines New Methods With an Uncanny Sense of Finding the Best Places to Dig

Pausing in his labor of unpacking a carload of bones, Barnum Brown, most famous of the dinosaur-hunters, paused for half an hour last week to describe the greatest summer's "catch" in his experience—the discovery of a nest of perhaps twenty dinosaur skeletons on the Baker Howe ranch near Greybull, Wyoming, piled over what probably was the drying remnant of a prehistoric water-hole.

Uncertainty about the exact number of individuals represented by the find will continue until the bones are worked out and sorted. So entangled were they with each other, it was necessary to quarry them out in chunks, with the stony matrix clinging to them. Three years of careful work at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, where Mr. Brown is Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology, will be required to sort the skeletons.

Once Masters of Earth

It is probable that only three or four will be found sufficiently complete to mount for the instruction of museum visitors. The remainder will provide study material for scientists, or may yield some bones which will help complete other skeletons of the same species lying incomplete in museum workrooms in this country and abroad.

The story of the dinosaur is an object-lesson in the transitoriness of world-dominance on this earth, as measured in geological time. There was a period, some geologists estimate it at 135,000,000 years, when these reptiles, in almost innumerable forms, were as truly masters of the earth as the mammals, including man, are to-day. That was the Reptile age, or the Mesozoic era.

In North America, fossil dinosaurs have been found in most of the Rocky Mountain States and Canada, and also in the Eastern areas, particularly in New Jersey. The absence of fossil remains in the Mississippi Valley strengthens the theory that in Mesozoic times North America consisted of two land bodies, separated by an arm of the ocean extending from the Arctic to the Gulf of Mexico.

Semitropical Climate

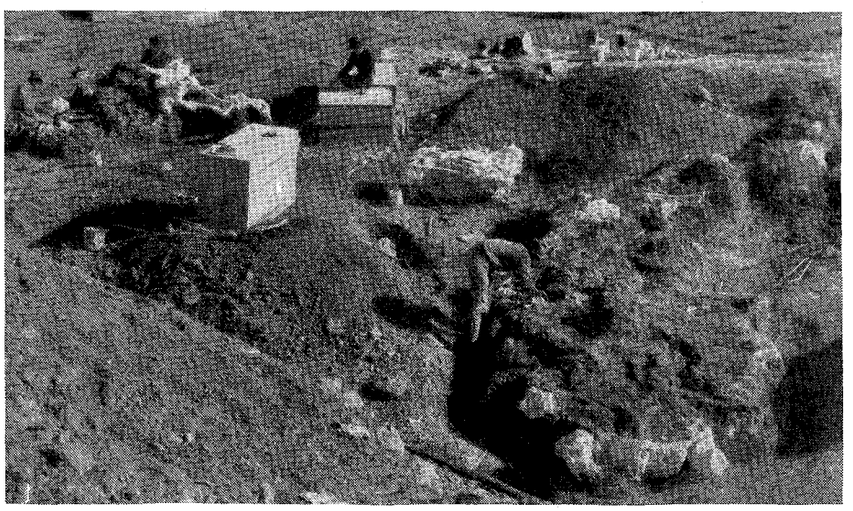
Of these, the Appalachian Continent was the older, and, at the beginning of the period, the larger.

During the Mesozoic, however, the Rocky Mountains began to rise, tilting and raising the land lying between the two continental masses, and slowly draining out the ocean, leaving enormous marshy lowlands and chains of brackish lakes, around which swarmed the dinosaurs and their accompanying forms of life, amid lush, pulpy growths in a semitropical climate. It was subtropical in those times as far north as Alberta.

A continuation of the raising process, coupled with a change of climate, finally brought the ideal conditions for dinosaurs to an end. As the lakes shrunk into pools, finally into puddles, the herb-eating dinosaurs gathered together in the last mud-wallows, and there lost their lives, either from thirst and starvation, or from attacks of the voracious meat-eaters.

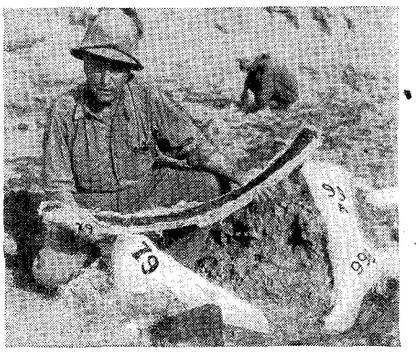
It probably was some such small drama—some last stand of a frightened, helpless herd of vegetable-eaters, that produced the tangled, concentrated mass of bones excavated last summer by Mr. Brown.

These dinosaurs died about 135 million years ago. Since that day they have lain in the slowly solidifying matrix of mud, now stone, which preserved not only their bony structures, but also patches of skin and pockets of the rounded "stomach-stones" with which these ancient reptiles, chicken-like, ground up their food during the process of digestion.



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History

Packing the dinosaur-bones in the quarry near Greybull, Wyoming



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History

Barnum Brown holding the rib-bone of a Sauropod

They were mostly huge Sauropoda and ornithischian dinosaurs. Among them were found bones and teeth of meat-eaters, testifying to the battle staged in the last hours around that failing water-hole. Among the as yet unidentified skeletons Mr. Brown believes there are several genera and at least six species new to science.

The discoverer of this unique cache probably is the greatest of the dinosaur-hunters. There is hardly an important museum in this country or abroad not displaying a skeleton excavated by Barnum Brown. He is stocky, bald, determined, a geologist who once refused a $20,000-a-year job with an oil-company to continue his bone-hunting, which yields him considerably less than half as much.

Uses Aerial Camera

Coupled with an uncanny skill in discovering the best places to dig for skeletons is his interest in new and better methods. He is the first man, for example, to hunt dinosaurs by air-plane. Armed with an aerial camera, he examines fossil-bearing strata over large areas, and marks likely spots on his map for future personal attention.

Last summer, after his newest bones had been packed and made ready for shipment, he flew 20,000 miles in an aerial survey over Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. He discovered enough new promising sites to occupy field-parties for at least three seasons, a formerly unknown "ceremonial way" of the Pueblo Indians dating from the twelfth century, and several new oil-domes.

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Mining With Wings in Alaska

New Expansion in Ore-Digging Forecast as Engineers Report Success in Transporting Heavy Equipment Over Mountains by Air-Plane

With gold at record prices and everything humming at a large mine near Valdez, Alaska, the 1,300-pound crank-shaft of a big Diesel engine broke. A long shutdown apparently was in order. The mine was in inaccessible territory, snow was deep, and to transport a new crank-shaft by train, tractor, and sleigh would have required weeks.

Instead, the repair part was landed by steamer at a nearby seaport, taken to the local flying-field, lashed to the bottom of an air-plane, and transported in one hop more than 200 miles inland to the mouth of the mine. Within a day or two the engine was going again.

At another Alaska gold-mine, the Big Four, an air-plane was used recently to bring in the entire initial equipment, including a sixteen-ton mill, crusher, tables, a compressor, oil, coal, pipes, building materials for a bunk house, dynamite, groceries and other supplies—a total of eighteen tons.

Speed and Low Cost

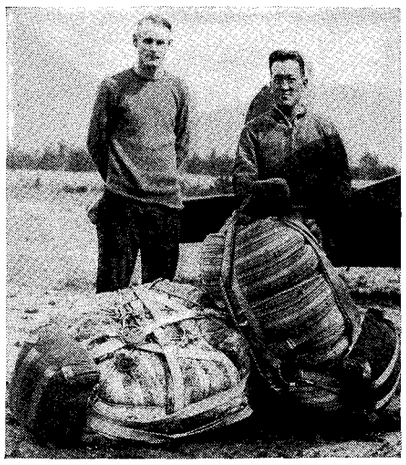
Clarence William Poy, manager of the mine, reported to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers at its session in New York last week that to transport this equipment with horses, the usual method, would have taken at least four months of good weather, and cost as much as thirty-five cents a pound. The air-plane required one week; the cost was four cents a pound.

Dropping an engine by parachute

To climax the exploit, the Big Four's Diesel engine was delayed until the snow had gone off the flying-field at Valdez, making it necessary to take off with wheels, whereas the snow in the mountains precluded landing without skis. It was decided to drop the heavy Diesel engine by parachute.

The engine was disassembled into four parts, and each section tied up in mattresses. A large parachute was attached to each, and the pilot landed them, one at a time, in the snow near the mouth of the mine. The Diesel engine was flown to location in this manner in less than two hours.

Subsequently the dropping technique was so well developed that canned goods, oil, lumber, steel drills, calcium carbid,



Parts of a heavy engine wrapped for parachute delivery

and even boxes of dynamite were landed safely by parachutes, at such a low cost for transportation that Mr. Poy enthusiastically declared that "air-planes will be instrumental in repioneering Alaska mining in double-quick time."

Not only are modern wings useful in carrying materials to and from inaccessible mining sites, but they are valuable in locating new ore-bodies, Mr. Poy reported.

He himself discovered two valuable deposits by sighting the geological formations from the air, and recently saw other sites which have been marked for future investigation. Many such outcroppings would not be visible to prospectors afoot.

Science Snap-Shots

Ancient American Drought: A wholesale southward movement of prehistoric peoples of the American Southwest which occurred about 1300 A.D., and often has puzzled archeologists, probably was caused by drought. The movement is shown clearly by the dates of abandoned ruins in the north, and the appearance of new ones at about the same time several hundred miles farther south. The possibility that drought was the cause recently was investigated by Emil W. Haury, Arizona archeologist. He found corroborative evidence in ancient tree-rings, which show that the drought lasted about a quarter of a century, from A.D. 1276 to 1300.

• • •

Maximum Cold: Absolute zero probably never will be attained, in the opinion of Dr. Wander Johannes de Haas, Professor of Experimental Physics at the University of Leyden, who recently reported reaching a temperature of one five-thousandth of a degree (Kelvin) above absolute zero. This is the coldest point attained so far, but physicists in several laboratories in this country and abroad are trying to better the mark. Absolute zero is 459.6 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, and is the point at which, theoretically, all gases solidify, and all molecular motion ceases.

• • •

Tailless Air-planes: As part of its program of developing inexpensive and safe air-planes for private owners, the Bureau of Air Commerce soon will begin experiments with tailless air-planes of several designs, Eugene L. Vidal, Director of Air Commerce, has announced.

"Hands Off," Warns American Medical Association

Mobilizing its forces against the rising tide of agitation for some form of government-enforced health insurance, the American Medical Association, through its House of Delegates, last week declared that "any regimentation of our profession and lay control of medical practise will be fatal to progress and inevitably will lower the quality of medical service available to the American people."

This was part of the text of a resolution passed on February 15 by the House of Delegates, meeting in emergency session at Chicago to consider the President's social-security program and legislation inspired by it. Only once before in the history of the American Medical Association has its governing body been called in special session. That was in 1917, when the United States entered the World War.

The resolution warned that the medical profession will fight "without compromise" any program of compulsory sickness insurance, whether administered by the Federal Government, the States, or any individual industry or community.

It revealed, however, that the A. M. A. favors voluntary health insurance, administered by medical organizations in local communities, and suggested that the President's Committee on Economic Security, of which Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins is Chairman, should study the 150 or more plans for organized medical service being tested experimentally throughout the country.

Singled out for specific attack was the Wagner Bill, particularly its "pernicious" sections providing subsidies to States for maternity aid, child-welfare, and public-health work. Another target was the "model" health-insurance bill proposed by the American Association for Social Security, sometimes known as the Epstein Bill, after the secretary of the organization, Abraham Epstein.

Both of these proposed measures have received the support of social workers and important philanthropic foundations. The President of the American Associatoin for Social Security is Methodist Episcopal Bishop Francis J. McConnell.

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Opinions Split in Mexican Church-State Rift

Episcopal National Council "Not Convinced Persecution" Exists Below Rio Grande Altho Catholic Prelate Asks Congressional Inquiry Which Latin Americans Term Unwarranted

While formal protests to Mexico against the alleged persecution of religion in that country were hanging fire, a sharp difference between the Roman Catholic Church and the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church as to the actual situation in that country arose. The Episcopal National Council maintained that it was "not yet convinced that there is an actual persecution by the [Mexican] Government on religious grounds."

This is in equally sharp contrast to the position of ***The Living Church,*** organ of the Anglican, or High Church, Wing of the Episcopal Church, which, several months ago, declared that "the hatred of those in control of the Mexican Government for religion of any sort—Catholic or Protestant—has been increasingly manifest during the past decade," and asked:

"Is it not possible for the Roman Hierarchy, our National Council and the Federal Council of Churches to get together in a united Christian remonstrance against this body blow to Christianity in Mexico, a blow delivered ruthlessly in the name of a godless political and social philosophy?"

Call For Inquiry

The National Council's negative reply to this plea came a few days before an appeal by the Most Rev. Michael J. Curley, Archbishop of Baltimore, for a Congressional investigation of alleged religious persecution in Mexico because the State Department had proclaimed itself unable to act.

It will be recalled that Representative John P. Higgins of Massachusetts introduced a resolution calling for the withdrawal of diplomatic recognition of Mexico and also demanding the recall of Ambassador Josephus Daniels for having "tacitly approved" the policies of the Mexican Government, and that Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced that "it is not within the province of this Government to intervene in the situation in Mexico." But the outcry against Mexico did not cease.

Bishop Velasco

Senator W. Warren Barbour of New Jersey has introduced a measure directing the Secretary of State not to enter into any reciprocal agreements with "any nation engaging in religious or racial persecution," and Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York has presented resolutions demanding suspension of trade relations with Mexico and urging tourists not to visit that country because of "atrocities" against Catholics.

The latest resolution directed against the United States' Southern neighbor was that introduced by Senator William E. Borah, calling for a Senatorial inquiry into the Mexican religious situation, which is said to have been as strongly opposed by the State Department as Representative Higgins's resolution. The State Department's position was communicated to Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, but the letter was not made public.

Acme

Archbishop Curley

Thus, at the time of writing, the question whether the Government or Congress could or should take any action in regard to the religious situation across the Rio Grande was left hanging in the air, while the demand for some such action continued without abatement.

In its report, directed as a reply, apparently, "to certain questions . . . asked the National Council by the Dioceses of West Texas and Milwaukee [in the latter of which ***The Living Church*** is published] concerning the work of this Church in Mexico," the National Council stated that "no property of the Episcopal Church has been confiscated during the Episcopate of Bishop Frank W. Creighton or that of Bishop Salinas y Velasco." Bishop Velasco is a native Mexican. He succeeded Bishop Creighton, now Suffragan Bishop of Long Island.

Churches "Manifested"

"Our church buildings and rectories, *i.e.*, buildings for worship and the teaching of Christian principles, as maintained by our Church," said the statement, "have been 'manifested' to the civil authorities to comply with the law.

"This law goes back to the Constitution of 1857.

"All religious bodies which erected church buildings, parish-houses, rectories, theological schools, or other buildings for worship and the teaching of religious doctrines after that date had full knowledge of the law and its implications. Church property is considered as belonging to the nation, but the religious corporation which built it is entitled to use it for the purpose intended.

"Under the personal restrictions imposed by the Constitution, our Bishop and his clergy are performing their pastoral duties and proclaiming the Gospel of Jesus Christ. They are registered for the localities in which they are officiating and are complying with the regulations which require all acts of public worship to be performed in the church buildings.

"Schools in Mexico are regarded as centers for secular education only. Religious education must be confined to teaching in the family and in the church building. As long as we do not perform religious ceremonies within the school buildings we are permitted to carry on secular educational work."

Actions "Deplored"

It also was stated that each State, under the law, has the right to designate the number of clergymen to officiate within its borders, and that "this has been used by certain Governors as an excuse for making the free exercise of religion almost prohibitory in their States. Yet the fact remains that there is no record of an appeal to a Federal Court having been made by those affected."

The statement did "deplore, however, the action of certain local authorities, for instance in the State of Tabasco, which seems to be violative of the principle of religious freedom."

As their continued protests show, Catholics, on the other hand, cite book and chapter of alleged abuses, including closing of religious schools and churches, banishment of priests and suppression with violence. What, asked Archbishop Curley, was "so holy and sacred about the Bolshevik régime in Mexico" that prevented the State Department from making the same protests to it as it made to Germany in the early days of the Hitler Government?"

"No one in America," said the Baltimore archbishop, "wants military intervention in Mexico or any other country. . . . It is solely in the interest of checking the steadily growing feeling of reprobation in this country

(Continued on page 25)

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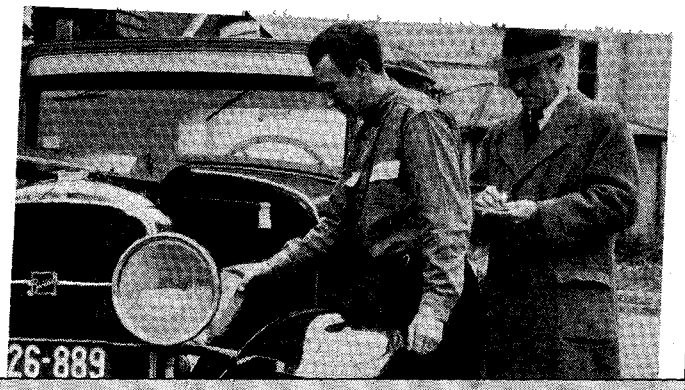
ALBANY, N. Y. "Our experience proves Mobiloil Arctic claims," says Pres. Buschman, Capital City Motors, Inc.



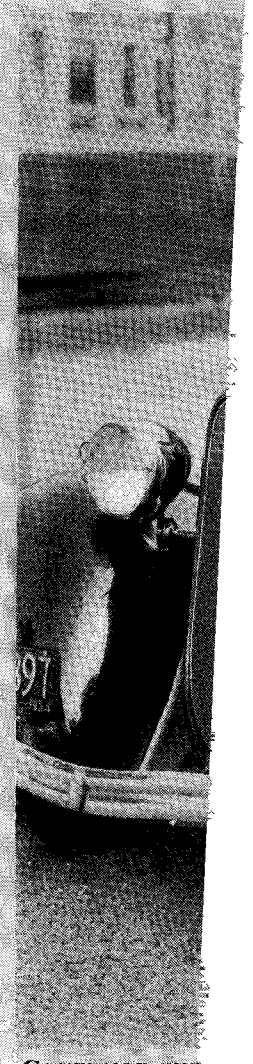
CINCINNATI, OHIO: "My 1930 coupe was using a quart of oil every 150 miles. With New Mobiloil Arctic I am getting 267% more mileage—a big saving!" says Wilson Kinsey.

KANSAS CITY, MO. "A
that makes starting e
and lasts far long

KANSAS CITY, MO. "Mobiloil leaves no tar, carbon or gum in engines," K. L. Sigler, Service Mgr., Sight Brcs. Motors Co.

LETTERS FROM ALL OVER U.S.A. APPROVE NEW OIL

Reports and Pictures testify to amazing qualities of new Motor Oil made by Socony-Vacuum's Clearosol Process



GOVERNOR CUR
OF MASSACHUSE
writes: "Const

THE GOVERNOR OF A GREAT STATE sends his congratulations. A busy Kansas City automobile dealer takes the time to write a letter. A hustling salesman in Ohio stops between calls to scribble a postal-card.

Day in and day out, these letters pour in. Real stories from real people about the new, finer Mobiloil Arctic.

In their experiences you will find an answer to every Winter oil problem.

Is your car hard to start on cold mornings? Up at zero-cold White Bear Lake, Minnesota, Ford-dealer Podvin writes:

"Twice as many motorists changed to the new Mobiloil Arctic because it starts cars faster, prevents 'dry starts'."

Do you want an oil that will stand up better under fast driving?

Sheriff Zurbucken of Dodge City, Kansas, makes 410-mile run in seven hours; says, "Arrived with full crankcase—your new Winter oil is best I have used in one million miles' driving experience."

Do you want smoother performance?

J. P. Currey of Irvington, N. Y., says: "Today I took hills quietly in high that I used to climb in second with a knocking motor. I had no idea your new Mobiloil Arctic could make such a surprising difference in performance!"

The new Mobiloil Arctic gives such dramatic proof of its superiority because it is made a new and better way—by the Socony-Vacuum Clearosol Process.

Protects Your Motor

Even the finest oils hitherto obtainable have contained certain harmful elements that defied refinery methods. These ingredients gum up rings and valves, cut down motor efficiency.

They are *dissolved out* by Socony Vacuum's new Clearosol Process, just as soap and water get rid of dirt. Practically 100% useful lubricant is left. The longest lasting Winter oil we ever made!

Now that Mobiloil Arctic is made by this $3,000,000 process, it is more than ever the world's finest Winter motor oil. Ye

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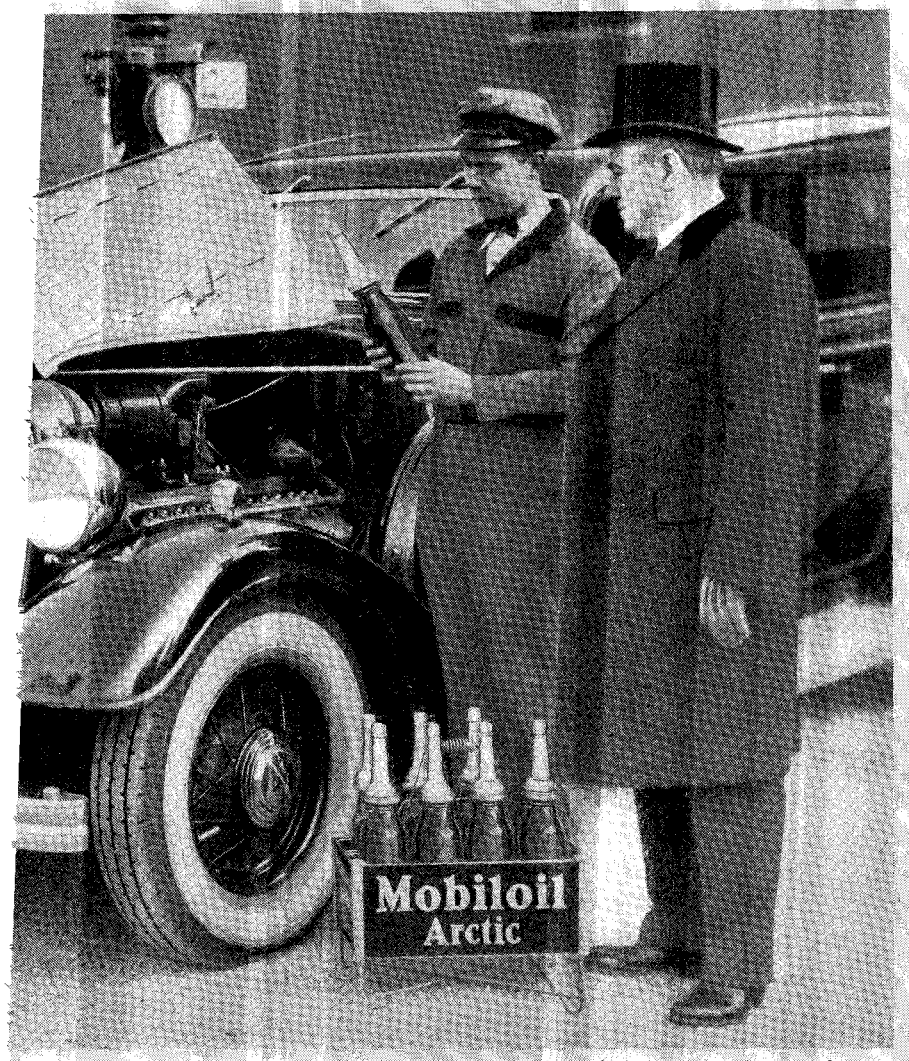
worth my highest praise," says Jesse Buster, Pres., Empire Garage Co.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL. "Never have we been so 'sold' on an oil as we are on the New Mobiloil Arctic," says Wallace Wright, operating 17 stations.

Above: BUFFALO, N.Y. "A far better oil," says Millard Dornt Past Pres. of Inter. Garage Assn. Below: AMSTERDAM, N. "Exactly what we want," Pres. Vollmer Motor Bus Lines.



improvement in cars has called for better lubrication of the tighter, hotter, faster engines. I have been impressed by the sensational Socony-Vacuum Clearosol Process and, of course, have adopted the new Mobiloil Arctic for my car."

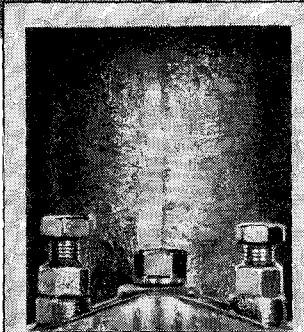
the price has not been advanced a penny.

For care-free motoring this Winter, for a better car this Spring, refill today at the sign of the Red Gargoyle or the Sign of the Flying Red Horse.

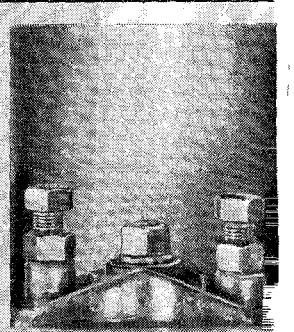
New Mobiloil Arctic is available in two grades —a 20-W oil, and Mobiloil Arctic Special, a 10-W oil. Your Mobiloil dealer will gladly recommend the proper grade for your use.

MOBILOIL CW FOR GEARS . . . For safer gear-shifting in cold weather, change to Mobiloil CW, the right grade for differential and transmission. Winter-proof these vital spots. Extra driving ease and better control of your car make it well worth while. The savings in wear soon pay for it.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY
INCORPORATED



OILS made by old methods leave dirt-choked motors like the one seen above.



MOBILOIL ARCTIC made by this amazing new process leaves motors really clean

Mobiloil Arctic

MADE BY THE NEW SOCONY-VACUUM CLEAROSOL PROCESS

SOCONY-VACUUM

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Nationalized Churches *vs.* World Faith

Tenacious Efforts to Identify Religion With Patriotism Deeply Concern Western Section of Alliance of Reformed Churches

The Witches: Who'd ha' thought we three would meet again so soon?

—Racey in the Montreal *Daily Star*

The tenacious effort to identify religion with patriotism, evident in more than one part of the world, has alarmed men of all creeds, those who are engaged directly in the desperate struggle between Church and State and those who watch the battle from afar. It was of deep concern to the Biennial Congress of the Western Section of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches Throughout the World, held recently at Richmond, Virginia.

The Congress, representing a constituency of 13,000,000, pointed out that national religions, such as that whose establishment is being attempted in Germany, are "synthetic," and dangerous to Catholic and Protestant churches alike.

This view calls to mind the declaration of Michael Cardinal Faulhaber that the Nazi religious program is a fight not against Catholicism or Protestantism, but a fight against Christianity itself. In the words of the Congress, gathered in the capital of the old Confederacy, the struggle in Germany, and elsewhere, is between a totalitarian State and a totalitarian Christianity.

A World View

In addition to taking a world view of conditions, and expressing concern for home missions, which must be endangered by extreme nationalism, the Alliance advocated American entry into the World Court and League of Nations.

A drive for strict observance of the Sabbath also was indorsed, and a resolution to join the Lord's Day Alliance in such a campaign was adopted. It was stated that a "tremendous drive" was under way by sport leaders and amusement, motion-picture, theatrical and other businesses to "commercialize the Sabbath," and that the effort was "increasing the growing disregard of the Christian Sabbath."

The Rev. Charles S. Cleland, D.D., of Philadelphia, Recording Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, was elected Chairman of the Alliance, and the Rev. Henry B. Master, D.D., of Philadelphia, was chosen Vice-Chairman.

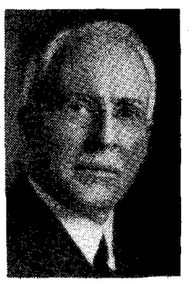
Christianity knows no frontier. To nationalize it into separate State churches would be to destroy it, in the view of these earnest churchmen assembled on the banks of the historic James. To set up in its place national creeds based on national ideals, heroes and achievements, of course, would be equally destructive of religion.

Nationalism and Patriotism

Distinguishing between nationalism and patriotism, Dr. Charles E. Schaeffer, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, said that "nationalism makes the nation an end in itself, and has no regard for conscience and none for the rights of other nations. Patriotism has no selfish motives or purposes. It yields to nothing in devotion to the country, but it seeks to lift that country to high social, political and ethical levels."

As for antireligious communism, said Doctor Cleland, "In our missionary circles this is more to be feared that nationalism. The latter may be, and oftentimes is, a patriotic movement, while the former aims only at destruction. Communism of the type now referred to seeks not only the suppression of Christianity, but of all religions. Its purpose is to make governments entirely secular, and to free the national life from all forms of faith and worship."

Looking at the situation from the other direction, Dr. Samuel G. Trexler of New York, who had but recently returned from a visit to Central and Northern Europe, said Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia offer an example to American Christians which they can not afford to neglect.



Dr. Charles S. Cleland

The Nazis and Bolsheviki, he said, are doing their utmost to mold the young people of their lands to their own political and religious beliefs.

The success of the antireligious campaign in Russia, asserted Doctor Trexler, is partly due to the political entanglements of the old Russian Church, and the present struggle for religious freedom in Germany has a somewhat similar explanation.

"The Church in Germany has in the past been too closely bound to the State." Therefore, warned Doctor Trexler, the Church in America "should have no entanglements, whether they be political, financial, or social."

"Evolution Unproven"

Action of the Tennessee House Recalls Famous Scopes Trial

Pupils in Tennessee's tax-supported schools must stick to the Genesis account of creation. The State House of Representatives has voted, 67 to 20, to kill a bill repealing the antievolution law which provoked the famous Scopes trial a decade ago, and caused a stir in religious and scientific circles throughout the world.

The bill to repeal was offered by Cecil Anderson, twenty-two-year-old Vanderbilt University law student, youngest member of the House, who was only a boy in knee-pants when John Thomas Scopes, a high-school teacher, was convicted at Dayton on July 24, 1925, in a trial testing the validity of the law.

Mr. Scopes was fined $100, but the penalty was set aside by the State Supreme Court on a technicality, without an opinion as to the constitutionality of the antievolution law.

Memorial to Bryan

The famous trial called together those giants of the law, William Jennings Bryan, assisting the prosecution, and Clarence Darrow and Dudley Field Malone, for the defense, and for several days the world's spotlight centered on the little Tennessee town as the shirt-sleeved lawyers contended before the jury and an army of correspondents.

In an address delivered before the trial, Mr. Bryan said that it was the first time in his life that he was "on the side of the majority." A few days after the trial he joined a greater majority. Several years later, the William Jennings Bryan University was founded at Dayton as a memorial to the great campaigner and doughty champion of the Mosaic tradition.

True to his memory, the faculty and students of the University petitioned the State Legislature not to repeal the antievolution law. Every member found on his desk a letter declaring that "passing of this bill would be a backward step of serious and far-reaching consequences."

Students' Attitude

"We hold," the letter continued, "that our educational institutions are supported by the people of our great commonwealth for the purpose of discovering and disseminating facts and the purpose of training our future citizens in intellectual honesty. Since the evidence for the teaching that man descended from a lower order of animals would not be sustained in any court in the land, we further hold that it should not be taught in tax-supported institutions at the expense of those whose beliefs are contrary to the unproven theory of evolution."

"In short," commented the Manchester ***Union***, "our young men and women must be condemned to learn next to nothing, since only a very small portion of human knowledge could survive the test of infallible proof."

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Mr. Shaw Says It All Over Again

Dramatist Celebrates Fifty Years of Writing Plays With "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles," a Torpid Restatement of All His Familiar Prides and Prejudices

George Bernard Shaw's new play, cozily pillowed in a loving, considerate production by the Theater Guild, is this kind of a play: it could have been presented for its world première without a trace of the author's name on the program and not one person in ten would have been fooled, or, for that matter, left long in doubt.

It is a play no other dramatist could have written and, quite possibly, one which no other dramatist would have. It is no more, no less than a complete and at times unconscionably detailed restatement of all his familiar prides and prejudices, decked out with some new scenery.

It long has been apparent even to the most casual sipper at the fount of Drama that Mr. Shaw for fifty years has been equipped with a definite and militant set of resentments and convictions. It long has been apparent, too, that any further restatement of them would amount, not to be flippant about it, to blunt and selfish prolixity. In spite of all which, Mr. Shaw celebrates his half century of craftsmanship in the theater with "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles," a play in prolog and two acts, which not only does actually restate all his ideas and ideals but defies any one to quarrel with it.

Perverse Tropical Island

It is, perhaps, a blistering pity, but it will have to be quarreled with, and at length.

The new scenery, this time, is a lush, hot, and perverse tropical island, risen astonishingly from the sea complete with a priest and priestess, brown, slant-eyed and smugly competent at the business of coding life and its facts into neat, pat bundles. Through this sonorous brace of the elect, and with the help of some British persons made deliberately idiotic by Mr. Shaw, the author tells the world once again that he is a vegetarian and detests meat-eaters, that he is Irish and has nothing but contempt for the English, that war is an abomination, politics a scandal, Cabinet ministers are insane and organized governments a shameful blot on the face of the earth.

His wrath rises to superb heights when he looks upon governments organized for empire-building, and he does not lose the opportunity again to vow that in his opinion physicians are unspeakable quacks and the clergy is composed of futile rabbits.

From this it is easily to be seen that the philosophy of Mr. Shaw never varies, tho time roll on and alter all opinions. His fixed resentments remain fixed and his approvals are as tho glued into inexorable place.

The prolog introduces the island, the priest and priestess, the British emigration officer, a goose-brained girl tourist, and *Sir Charles* and *Lady Farwaters*. To the temple these four come and pass through cleansing and outrage. Twenty years later, at a point where the play really begins, they are found bound together, these six, in a curious code for living which embraces morals, eugenics, religion, and government. An experiment in eugenics has produced four children, two the son and daughter of the priest with the tourist girl and *Lady Farwaters* as mothers, two the son and daughter of the priestess with *Sir Charles* and the emigration officer as fathers.

The two girls are expected to carry the experiment into the third generation, but no suitable husband appears until some capricious pirates set ashore their unwilling chaplain, a timid, absurd little man who is a clergyman in the Church of England. Alas, this one's father, a mad chemist, had made his son out of nitrogen in a chemical laboratory, with the unhappy result that he is definitely of no value whatsoever to a eugenic experiment.

The elders are bored with him, the young girls are provoked with him and, thus surrounded by bitter disappointment and resentment, he is suddenly thrown into the center of a disturbance which engulfs the whole British Empire. The Western possessions are ready to war upon the Eastern possessions because of the shocking lack of morals on the island.

A Wearying Summation

At the moment when the Empire is ready to burst into flame, the Judgment Day arrives. A clerkly angel descends on the island to make his records of the people there. Some, he says, will vanish because they are useless. Others will be allowed to remain.

At the end, only the priest and priestess are left, alone on their island, to arrive at a summation which is wearyingly long.

Mme. Alla Nazimova is entrusted with the rôle of the priestess, a rôle which gives her small opportunity for the rich performance of which she is capable. Romney Brent is eminently resourceful in the rôle of the badgered little clergyman.

Vandamm Studio

The clergyman and the priestess echo the philosophies of George Bernard Shaw in his new play, "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles"

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more plays are produced the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Accent on Youth," an amusing, deft tale of a May-December romance between a fifty-year-old dramatist and his comely young secretary. At the Plymouth Theater.

"Anthing Goes!" a brisk, impious musical comedy rout with Ethel Merman, William Gaxton, and Victor Moore as crooners and clowns. At the Alvin Theater.

"Escape Me Never," Elisabeth Bergner in a one-woman demonstration that magic and glamor are not completely lost to the theater, in a Margaret Kennedy play about the *Sangers*. At the Shubert Theater.

"Laburnum Grove," a gentle, fireside item dealing with a London suburbanite who becomes a lovable counterfeiter. Edmund Gwenn is excellent as the criminal. At the Booth Theater.

"Life Begins at 8:40," another large and scuffling musical circus boasting such matters as opulent scenery, acres of girls, and Bert Lahr. At the Winter Garden.

"Personal Appearance," an outrageous and uproarious arraignment of film stars who make personal-appearance tours. At Henry Miller's Theater.

"Post Road," a shrewd, determined comedy-melodrama, beginning as a hilarious country farce, and ending as a chilling kidnap-play. At the Ambassador Theater.

"Rain From Heaven," the most literate and intelligent treatment of the Nazi persecution theme yet made by the theater. Excellent performances sharpen its value. At the Golden Theater.

"The Children's Hour," affecting, sturdily honest play about a demoniac child who destroys two schoolmistresses with appalling falsehoods. At Maxine Elliott's Theater.

"The Petrified Forest," Leslie Howard returns to the theater in a philosophical autopsy of this generation, brilliantly written and played. At the Broadhurst Theater.

W. B.

("Letters and Art" continued on page 26)

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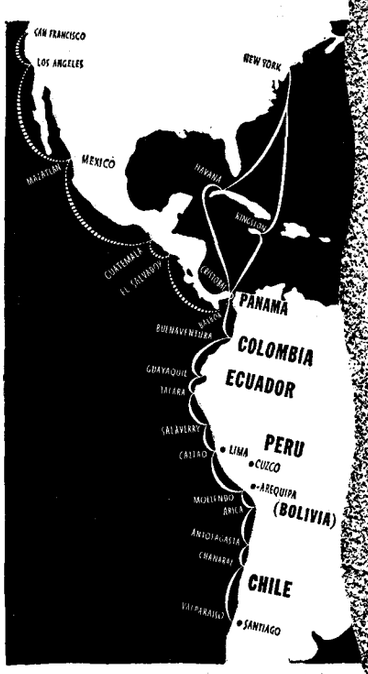
12

ALL EXPENSE

GRACE

CRUISES TO

SOUTH AMERICA



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On the Current Screen

Somerset Maugham's play, "The Sacred Flame," was a distinguished and provocative drama, based on an unusual theme. It was a story of mother-love—with a decided difference. For the climax of the work was the discovery that the mother had poisoned her incurably crippled son because she did not want him to know that this wife had begun to love his healthy, normal brother, and was tempted to run away with him.

© 1934, Vitagraph Inc.

Left to right, George Brent, Josephine Hutchinson, Peggy Wood, and C. Aubrey Smith in "The Right to Live"

Altho its subject came under the head of the sensational, there was nothing cheap or purposely shocking in the manner of treatment. Now, for the cinema, "The Sacred Flame" has been transformed into **"The Right to Live" (AA),** with its central situation changed, and most of its quality gone.

Distinction Vanishes

In the motion-picture, the mother no longer is the gentle poisoner of her son. Instead, the young man, a helplessly injured aviator, kills himself when he sees the nobility of the love between his wife and his brother. All that the mother has to do with the situation now is that she reaches the aviator's bedside after he has taken his overdose of sleeping-potion, sympathizes with his sacrificial determination, and, in the end, explains what has happened, when the nurse threatens to tell the police of her suspicion that the wife is the murderer.

The climax still is something more mature and daring than the cinema customarily handles, but in the changes in story something else has departed. The writing now seems flat and undistinguished.

Nevertheless there remains enough of the sheer dramatic effectiveness of the play to make the picture of considerable interest. Then, too, except in what now is the central rôle, the work is well acted.

Josephine Hutchinson has the part of the young wife, which has become of the first importance, and she plays it so coldly and stolidly that her portrayal is entirely lacking in effectiveness, or honest emotion.

On the other hand, Colin Clive is admirable as the suffering husband, and he achieves the feat of making the sentimental suicide an attractive and sympathetic person, without ever indulging in hysteria. Peggy Wood, too, is admirable as the nurse, who loves the crippled aviator in secret and believes that he has been murdered by a faithless wife.

Here is another part which might easily have been overacted, but never once is. The lesser rôles are satisfying.

• • •

"Little Men" (AA*)—The Alcott drama is by no means a "Little Women" as far as general audiences go, but there is the chance that it may appeal to the less sophisticated of the youngest generation. Erin O'Brien-Moore and Ralph Morgan have the leading grown-up rôles, and handle them attractively.

• • •

"Behold My Wife"—A melodrama about a young blue blood who decides to humiliate his aristocratic family by marrying a simple Indian maiden. There eventually is a murder to enliven the proceedings, but the picture remains an unsympathetic and not very persuasive drama, despite the excellent acting of Sylvia Sidney as the Indian girl.

• • •

"Home on the Range"—A Western drama, combined with a race-track story, in an entirely undistinguished motion-picture. Jackie Coogan, once Chaplin's immortal *Kid,* now has grown up to be a Western actor of no noticeable distinction.

• • •

"Carnival"—Lee Tracy as the boss of a puppet-show in the dramatization of the joys and sorrows of a man who sets out to be a mother to his baby son. The film, as in the case of all photoplays which have a circus or carnival background, ends with a big fire in which all the canvas in the vicinity goes up in smoke and flames.

"Carnival" has the advantage of revealing Jimmy Durante in the happy rôle of an amiable pickpocket. Mr. Tracy plays his somewhat uncharacteristic rôle with skill and effectiveness.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
*The House of Rothschild, *You're Telling Me, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, The First World War, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *David Copperfield.	Broadway Bill, *The President Vanishes, *The Little Minister, *It's a Gift, *Clive of India, *The County Chairman, The Good Fairy, *The Secret Bride, *The Scarlet Pimpernel.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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New Angina Operation

Lying in Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, is an angina pectoris patient, name unrevealed, whose life was saved, when all other treatments apparently had failed, by an operation previously performed only on animals.

Since 1920, according to the New York Academy of Medicine, surgeons have treated angina pectoris, one of the most serious of cardiac diseases, with fair success by cutting the sympathetic nerve affecting heart-action, and Dr. Herrmann L. Blumgart, of Harvard Medical School and Beth Israel Hospital, Boston, introduced a "total thyroidectomy" —complete removal of the thyroid gland—in 1932, and since has relieved approximately 125 angina pectoris cases.

Keystone

Dr. Claude S. Beck

The outcome of the new operation was made public last week. It was performed at Cleveland by Dr. Claude S. Beck, Assistant Professor of Surgery at Western Reserve University's Medical School. It is being watched by heart-specialists with keen interest. Some are skeptical; others enthusiastic.

In his operation, Doctor Beck cut one end of the pectoral (chest) muscle and fastened the cut end to the heart-wall, which was roughened to encourage the tissues to fuse. This was done to provide an additional source of blood for the heart.

Mexican State-Church Rift

(Continued from page 19)

toward the inhuman methods being pursued in Mexico" that Archbishop Curley felt constrained "to urge an investigation into all the facts with a view to enabling the American public to realize the true state of affairs as disclosed by objective evidence and the grave dangers to American interests that may be revealed."

He recalled to their "eternal credit," that representative journals of religious opinion in this country "have unanimously condemned the Mexican situation as a 'major scandal in world affairs,'" and named ***The Christian Century, The Living Church, The Christian Science Monitor, The American Hebrew,*** as well as Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist publications.

The Christian Century, however, is strongly opposed to the Borah resolution. "Is it conceivable," asks the Chicago weekly, "that the Mexican Government would suffer the indignity which would be involved in submitting its acts and policy to review by a legislative committee of another nation?"

In the meantime, the national revolutionary bloc of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies and Central American residents in Mexico City have protested the Borah proposal, the former body describing it as an unwarranted interference in Mexico's internal affairs.

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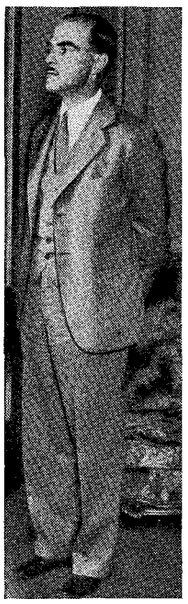
Maintaining Interest in the Ballet

The Monte Carlo Troupers Will Visit Chicago Next Week With Two New Presentations, "Les Jardins Publique," and "Le Bal"

By Carleton Smith

Two ballets will have their world premières next week when the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe revisits Chicago, preparatory to a New York season. The background of each of the ballets insures for it the interest of all who strive to maintain this art-form in a day of admitted confusions.



Thornton Wilder

The first, "Les Jardins Publique" (The Public Gardens), is drawn from André Gide's famous novel, "The Counterfeiters." Léonide Massine is the choreographer. Jean Lurçat's scenery and costumes are used, and Vladimir Dukelsky (known to popular-song fans as Vernon Duke) has written the music.

The scenario is the record of the daily happenings in any public park. A drummer, who symbolizes and serves the function of a Greek chorus, comes off his pedestal, beats his drum, and announces the opening of the park.

Nurses come with their charges; youths pass on their way to school; a young esthete appears, seeking relief from every-day cares; at noon, workmen have their lunch. A would-be suicide finds it difficult to execute his plans.

Poor lovers bemoan the fact they have no place else to go. Rich lovers do a rhumba. Old lovers come to the park on the anniversary of their meeting here. The slight story concerns the poor lovers' snatching a purse from the old lovers, and pocketing the contents.

The Plot Structure

A military band with imaginary instruments plays a march, and the park is illuminated as all the characters appear in a jubilant finale. Suddenly, in the confusion, there is darkness. The statue lights up, and the drummer emerges to announce the closing of the park. In the half-light, the crowd shuffles off in the darkness, while gray sweepers go through their monotonous, perfunctory task.

The plot structure of "Les Jardins Publique" would seem, on the face of this bare story outline, to bear more than a little relationship to Sean O'Casey's controversial play, "Within the Gates." The setting, while in a different locale, is the same, and the employment of a public park as a background for the working out of individual destinies is in the same tradition.

In addition, both have one matching character: the young esthete. Beyond that, of course, there is no point of comparison at all, and certainly, no trespass.

The music for this ballet follows the form of a dance-suite, and none of the dances: the rhumba, the military march, or the nurses' fox-trot, are in the jazz idiom. The composer has attempted a difficult emotional and dramatic ballet, such as "Petrouschka," rather than following the neo-classical abstractions, as "King David," "Apollo Musagetes," or "Persephone." The music has a tortured, disturbed quality and attempts to convey the acid taste which life in big cities leaves in many mouths.

The Second Ballet

The second ballet is "Le Bal," with libretto by Boris Kochno, music by Vittorio Rieti, Balanchine's choreography, and scenery and costumes by Giorgio de Chirico.

This ballet visitation comes to Chicago on the heels of its celebration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of George Frederick Handel, providing the city with two musical feasts in as many weeks.

The celebration piece was Handel's only comic opera, "Xerxes." It is in this score that Handel wrote his mo t popular air, the "Largo." It comes soon after the rise of the curtain, and is sung by the tenor as an apostrophe to a tree, "Ombra mai fu." Thereafter, arias and duets crowd upon each other, and alternate with love and suffering, rage, revenge, wit and charm.

Altho the nomination "comic opera" appears on the title page, and, altho there are several amusing and even clowning passages in the action, the work actually is romantic, and, in parts, heroic. No one knows who wrote the libretto. It appears to have been based upon some French or Spanish drama of intrigue.

Léonide Massine

The production was in the hands of Thornton Wilder, who made his début as stage-director. He planned a performance which was intended to combine the conditions of the original London production of 1738 with whimsical 1935 comment upon the amusing conventions of that time. When the audience gathered, it found the singers in full view, making up before their mirrors. The curtain was not lowered until the final closing chorus, thus preserving the custom of that early age of operatic activity.

Orchestra Manager

Friend of Stokowski to Direct Business at Philadelphia

Alfred Reginald Allen, twenty-nine-year-old New York advertising man, has been appointed Business Manager of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association, succeeding Arthur Judson, resigned. The new manager, who gives up his business connections to take the post, will work with Mr. Judson for the remainder of the season, assuming active managership on June 1.

The Board of Directors of the Association, recently reorganized, made announcement of the new managership without any comment, but it is known that for some time he has worked with Leopold Stokowski, former Conductor and Musical Director. His name was on a list with many others and Mr. Stokowski is not believed to have favored his appointment more than any other, feeling that the directors should have a completely free hand.

Mr. Allen served on the Board of Directors from 1932 and left it some weeks ago when differences led first to the resignation of Mr. Judson, then that of Mr. Stokowski.

It is known that when Mr. Stokowski resigned, and was asked to reconsider, one of his stipulations was that if he signed a contract for the season of 1936-'37, the terms would include full charge of musical and conducting activities, plus reorganization of the Board of Directors. These terms have been met.

It is, therefore, likely that Mr. Stokowski will return to Philadelphia. His demands have been carried out, he has voluntarily appeared and pledged cooperation, and a man with whom he is friendly, and with whom he has worked, has been appointed manager of the association. Little remains in the path of complete reconciliation.

Sword Forged for Melchior

Lauritz Melchior, heroic tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, celebrated his hundredth performance of "Siegfried" on Friday afternoon, February 22. He first sang this opera in Magdeburg, Germany, in 1925, under the direction of Max von Schillings. The tenor also has sung it under the direction of Wagner's son, Siegfried, and under Arturo Toscanini.

The hundredth performance was commemorated when a sword, to be used in future performances of the opera, was presented to Mr. Melchior by George Bech, Danish Consul-General in New York.

The sword was forged according to old medieval tradition, the work being done by Kenneth Lynch at his forge in Long Island City. Mr. Lynch, a member of the Armor and Arms Club, is noted for his restoration of ancient armor and weapons for museums and collectors, and was helped in the design of the presentation sword by Stephen V. Grancsay, Curator of Arms and Armor at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Recently Mr. Lynch received wide attention when he forged, in six hours, an exact duplicate of a collector's medieval sword.

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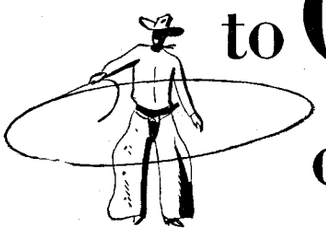
How your roundtrip to CALIFORNIA can be really round



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Fares are low now and there will be further substantial reductions when the summer fares go into effect on May 15. For example: $86, roundtrip Chicago to California.

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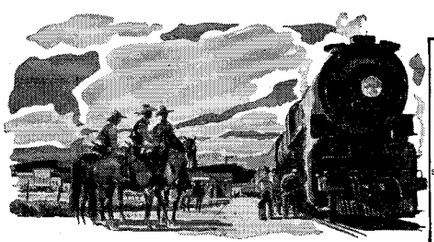

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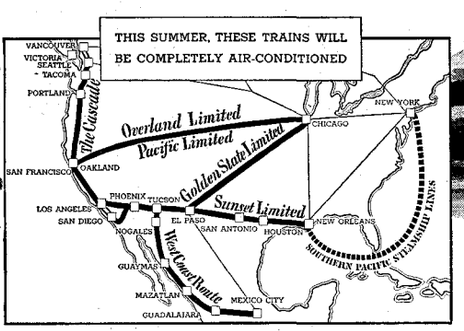

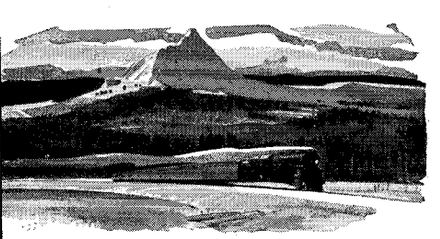

RETURN ANOTHER

Forest, forest everywhere. Sky-blue lakes, and the Mountain that was God. Tumbling rivers, and cities with tree-lined streets. The Pacific Northwest!

Southern Pacific

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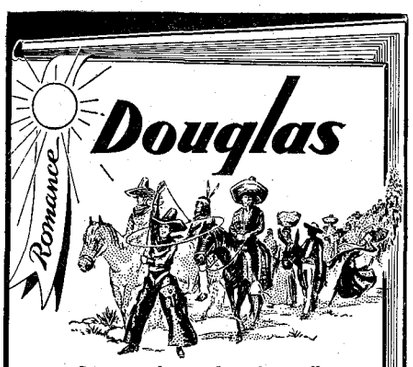

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Topics in Brief

NATIONS in the league haven't really renounced war. They just don't call their shots.—***Atlanta Constitution.***

THE taxpayers are being stripped so rapidly they'll soon be classed as involuntary nudists.—***Indianapolis Star.***

Living in a Suitcase
—Messner in the Rochester *Times-Union*

LAWYER'S proverb: Where there's a will there is a way—to break it.—***Florence (Ala.) Herald.***

IN case of war, why not have all the Kentucky colonels take the field first?—***Cincinnati Times-Star.***

EUROPE now has new hope for peace. It was time. The old one was worn out.—***Indianapolis News.***

THEY think the Gran Chaco affair—the six-day bicycle race of all wars—is on its last lap.—***Tacoma Ledger.***

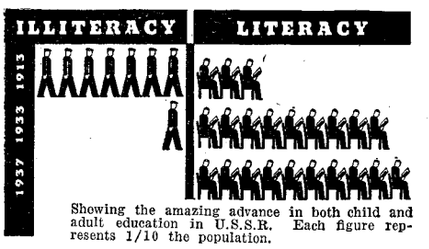
HEAD-LINE: Budget will be balanced in 1935. But this is from a Canadian newspaper.—***Florida Times-Union.***

THE longest year imaginable would be the one before the sixtieth anniversary under the Townsend plan. —***Louisville Times.***

NOT even the promise of free publicity will lead many men to overstate their incomes to Uncle Sam this year.—***Chicago Daily News.***

TWO New Orleans motorists struck the same telephone-pole within an hour. Somebody must have dressed it up to resemble a pedestrian.—***Springfield Union.***

A NATURALIST reports that mosquitoes can get along and be amply nourished without preying on humans. Don't tell us—tell the mosquitoes.—***Detroit News.***



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"Russians Get More Soap." Maybe they'll get enough to clean up their old debts.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Jimmy Walker is thinking of returning to New York. Just so they don't return New York to Jimmy.—*Wichita Eagle.*

There are no swear words in the Indian language. They don't need them, as very few Indians play bridge.—*Birmingham News.*

Maybe the baby bonds will be O.K., but it always is dreadfully hard to tell how a baby is going to turn out.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Our idea was that Japan had the copyright of such "precautionary expeditions" as Italy is now undertaking. — *Arkansas Gazette.*

A correspondent complains that the Government doesn't signal whether it's going Right or Left. There's always a hand out, tho.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

Berlin astronomers are at a loss to explain the rapid growth of new spots on the sun. It might be just a trick to embarrass the astronomers.—*San Diego Union.*

An investigator reports that in Missouri and Arkansas Hillbilly crime is decreasing. Probably not decreasing—just transferred to the radio.—*Providence News-Tribune.*

Housing programs, of which so much has been said, will never be completely successful until everybody has a house in which anybody else would be glad to live.—*Boston Globe.*

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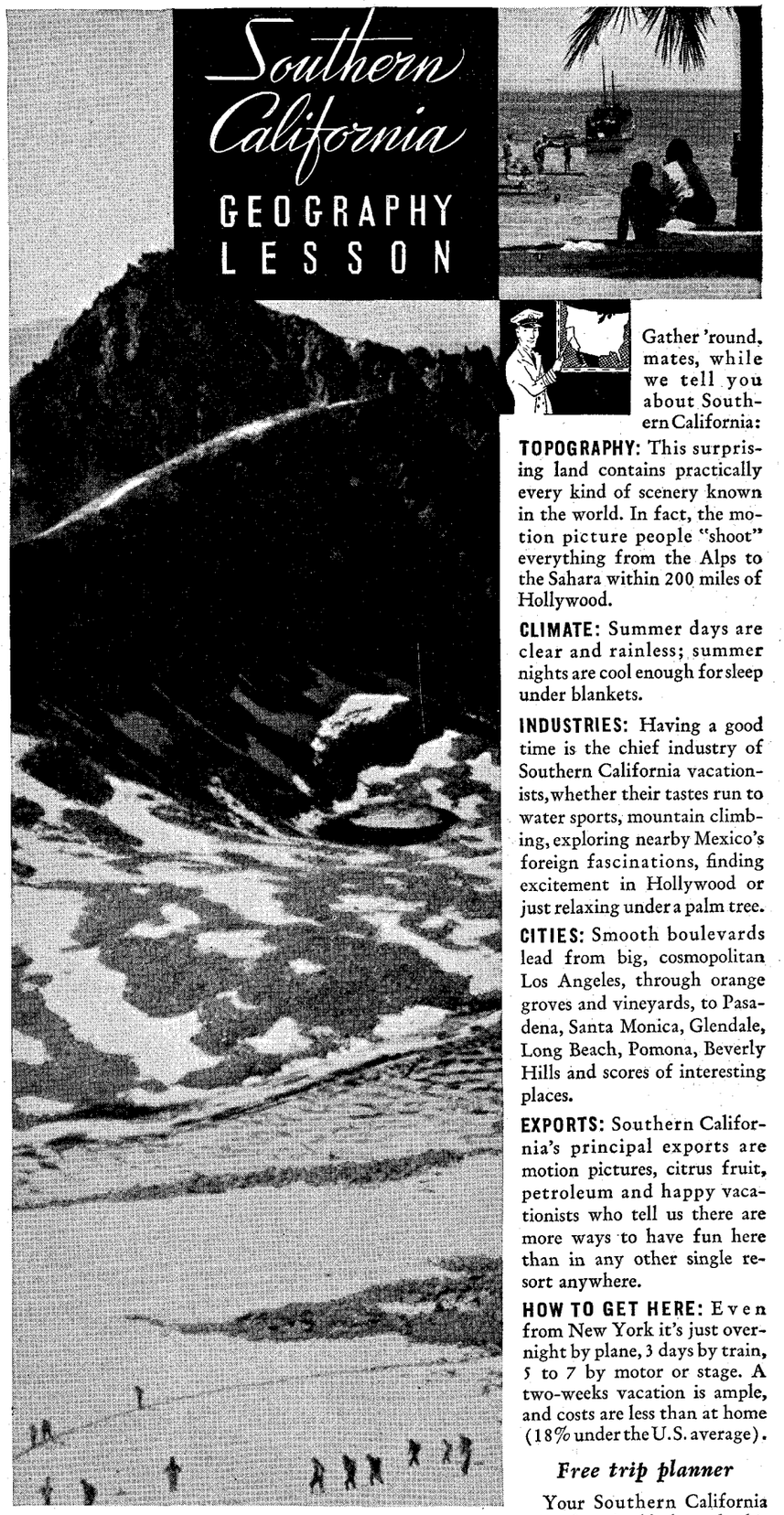
Rip Van Winkle couldn't have slept twenty years in this generation. Somebody would be waking him up every thirty minutes or so to pay taxes.—*Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.*

If Congress goes much further on its course of shifting power to the President, the lobbyists will have to change their headquarters to the White House.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*



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INDUSTRIES: Having a good time is the chief industry of Southern California vacationists, whether their tastes run to water sports, mountain climbing, exploring nearby Mexico's foreign fascinations, finding excitement in Hollywood or just relaxing under a palm tree.

CITIES: Smooth boulevards lead from big, cosmopolitan Los Angeles, through orange groves and vineyards, to Pasadena, Santa Monica, Glendale, Long Beach, Pomona, Beverly Hills and scores of interesting places.

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Journalists Honored

George Washington University Confers Degrees Upon Seven

Seven newspaper men became honorary Doctors of Laws at the Washington's Birthday winter convocation of George Washington University. They were:

Walter Lippmann, commentator on public affairs for the New York ***Herald Tribune*** since the death in 1931 of the New York ***World***, where he was Chief Editorial Writer. Before that he was Associate Editor of ***The New Republic*** except for an interruption during the War when he was assistant to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker. He holds honorary degrees from nine other institutions.

Carr Van Anda, Managing Editor of the New York ***Times*** from 1904 to 1932, after serving on Cleveland papers, the Baltimore ***Sun*** and the New York ***Sun***. He was sixty-seven years old when he resigned because of ill health. Since then he has continued his active study of current events and science.

Theodore C. Wallen, Washington Correspondent of the New York ***Herald Tribune***. He became a member of the staff of the Hartford ***Courant*** after attending Trinity College at Hartford.

J. Fred Essary, prolific Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore ***Sun***, author and magazine writer. Born in Tennessee, he was educated there and in Virginia. Before joining ***The Sun*** in 1912 he worked on other Southern papers and in Boston.

Pulitzer Prize-Winner

Charles G. Ross, Editorial Page Editor of the St. Louis ***Post-Dispatch***. As Washington Correspondent, he won the Pulitzer Prize in 1932 for his article "The Country's Plight." He was also awarded a medal in 1933 by the University of Missouri, where he once taught journalism.

Ulric Bell, Washington Correspondent of the Louisville ***Courier-Journal***. A native Kentuckian, in 1910 he became a reporter on the paper that Colonel Watterson made famous.

Jay Hayden, Washington Correspondent of the Detroit ***News***. He was a reporter at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1918 and established the London News Bureau for his paper in 1919.

Contributors to This Issue

John Black, Scottish-born, has served as Literary Editor of the Brooklyn ***Daily Eagle***, Advertising Manager of Charles Scribner's Sons, and Associate Editor of ***McClure's Magazine*** and ***Current History***.

Carleton Smith, widely known as a writer on music, has written extensively for ***Esquire*** and ***Musical Courier***. Leading musicians here and abroad are his friends.

Albert L. Warner is Assistant Chief of the Washington Bureau of the New York ***Herald Tribune***. He covered the last two Presidential campaigns, and, in 1933, was assigned to report the World Economic Conference at London. Last year he was Vice President of the White House Correspondents' Association.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

MIND TO HEART

By A. S. J. Tessimond

Says Mind, "Can you love her, Heart, can
you love her still,
Thinking how many seemed lovely once, and
how many will?
Can you love her more than your lust's quick
heat, than your thought's fine mesh:
Can you love her more than your mirror,
mind; than your refuge, flesh?
Can you love as simply as sleeping or hold-
ing a hand
Yet as boldly as taking a path to an unknown
land?
Can you love through time's long rain and
hail and thunder
With brain on the watch above and the
blood's beat under . . .
Can you, I wonder?"
And Heart repeats, repeats,
"Yes," to the blind old blood, to the cold old
mind, to the two slick tyrannous cheats.

—*The London Mercury.*

THE STABLE

By L. G. W. White

Here is the drowsy buzz of flies,
The bleating of a wakeful calf,
Grey mist without, a lantern gleam
That shows the flying dust of chaff.

A dry chain rattling through a ring,
The strong, sweet tang of warm horse-flesh,
The lowing of a beast that scents
The breath of dawn—clean, cool and fresh.

The snuffle of an unweaned foal,
Deep sleep, the smell of hay—as when
Long since, great kings came to adore
And in the straw there knelt wise men.

—*The Cornhill Magazine (London).*

HEDGE IN WINTER

By Lilian Bowes Lyon

Sheltering a man the unkempt hedge,
This ebony-gleaming weather,
Draws with a long, hoar edge
Cold cloud, cold field together.

The cloud bank crumbles into a firth
Of profound silver, the man clings
To dark field, to his denser cloud, to earth
Fearing the lit hedge may lend it wings.

—*The Spectator (London).*

CHANCE ENCOUNTER

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

"I am a transient . . ." Within his eyes
Strange tides were shadowed on a stranger
shore:
I heard the sea gulls and their secret cries,
I heard the closing of a distant door.
And down the slope of some far distant hill
I was the hunted with a heart of lead:
I was the quarry, panting, hurt and still,
My life untangling in a crimson thread . . .

—*The Lyric (Roanoke, Virginia).*

THE REWARD

By Fitzhugh L. Minnigerode

I've found life good, yet not so good
That I would long extend it.
After the crowds the solitude
Has ample to commend it.

I'll leave the stage with scant regret
When my brief skit is ended—
Beyond the babel, fume and fret
The silences are splendid.

—*The New York Times.*

Among the Outstanding Books

A Man Called Cervantes. A Biographical Novel by Bruno Frank. (New York: The Viking Press; $2.50.)

Cervantes? Bruno Frank, introducing his story of Spain's greatest writer, points out that "peoples in the lands that are not Spain scarcely know his name. But they know what 'Don Quixote' is. They connect the name with something at once absurd and touchingly noble. People who never read a book may speak of *Dulcinea*, *Sancho Panza*, even *Rosinante*, without knowing that these are characters in a book. Not *Achilles* and not *Hamlet* got so far as this."

Yet the author of this first and greatest and most international of modern novels began it as a failure, an old man in a debtors' prison. The story of Cervantes's life is itself the tale of a *Don Quixote*, tilting all his life at windmills and winning no worldly victories, and this gives a fresh poignancy to Bruno Frank's imaginative recreation of the author's life.

Not a single document in Cervantes's handwriting remains, tho there are documents to prove his debts, imprisonments, and troubles. A formal literal biography would have to be an affair of few pages. But about the scanty facts, with the books as a key to character, it is possible to weave a fabric.

Life of Adventure

He was an adventurer who found a temporary haven in the train of a young Cardinal, Ambassador from the Pope to Philip II of Spain.

He joined the armies fighting the Turks, and in the Battle of Lepanto (1571) revealed the essential gallantry of his nature. He refused to remain abed with fever, but demanded a position of risk, and got it, emerging from battle with three wounds, one of which maimed his left hand for life.

His gallantry won him high praise, but not promotion. He was on his way back to Spain, carrying papers recommending him for a captain's post, when Algerian pirates made him and his fellow-travelers captive.

The letters which had warmed his heart, but failed to earn him a living, convinced the Moslems that he was a man of importance, for whom they might collect a high ransom. The praise actually served to prolong his captivity.

For five dismal years Miguel de Cervantes was a slave in Africa. He organized thrilling escapes, which always were betrayed at the last moment.

When, finally, Cervantes returned to Spain as a free man, it was to discover his family in poverty. He was thirty-three, and a hero; but when he tried to sell a play about his captivity in Algiers, he found that authors who had never seen the inside of a prison-cell were more popular.

He copied manuscripts for a living; he sold a few poems, particularly one long pastoral called "Galatea," of which he was prouder than of anything else he had composed (it is all but unreadable to-day). He married, and his small dowry soon vanished. He entered the king's commissary service; and, tho his fault was poor bookkeeping, rather than dishonesty, was accused of stealing, and thrown into a debtors' prison.

Famous Story-Teller

He had been a famous story-teller in his village tavern, tho the capital paid scant attention to his stories. As Bruno Frank tells the story, people flocked to the prison to hear him talk. There, according to the legend, the novel, "Don Quixote," was born. Cervantes was close to sixty when this story, begun as a jest, won him his first real fame.

Don Quixote is, of course, one part of Cervantes's own nature; and the practical-minded *Sancho Panza*, who saw only the gray realities of life, another. Scholars have argued for three centuries just what Cervantes intended his book to prove.

Those who want to see the realities behind the romantic mirage of the great Spanish Empire read "Don Quixote" because it was almost the first story to tell simple facts about common life. Others read it because, even to-day, the world is not quite sure whether a little madness must not be an element of any real wisdom; still others because they love a rambling, lively story.

Out of the pages of the book *Don Quixote* has stalked, and become a part of the tradition of the Western peoples. Cervantes has been almost forgotten; Bruno Frank's tapestry of his life relinks him to his book.

The Author

Bruno Frank's earliest ambition was to be a writer. A collection of verse was published when he was eighteen; the entire edition sold within a few weeks. Thomas Mann, Emil Ludwig, and Lion Feuchtwanger have praised his work. Born at Stuttgart on June 13, 1887, he attended the universities of Munich, Leipzig, Strasbourg, and Tübingen (Ph.D. 1912).

Out of studies of the eighteenth century came "The Days of the King," his book on Frederick the Great; "Trenck," based on the life of Frederick's unfortunate favorite, and "Twelve Thousand," a play produced in New York in 1928.

Worth Reading

"Come and Get It." By Edna Ferber. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $2.50.) A lusty saga of four generations of woodsfolk and city-folk in Northern Wisconsin; a companion-piece to "Show Boat," "Cimarron," and "American Beauty."

"Follow the Furies." By Eleanor Carroll Chilton. (Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company; $2.50.) What the conflict of religion and reason can do to an American family.

"What Manner of Love." By Rita Weiman. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company; $2.50.) The glamor of the theater in a novel.

"Seven Poor Men of Sydney." By Christina Stead. (New York: D. Appleton-Century Company; $2.50.) Distinguished stories of a vanished Europe.

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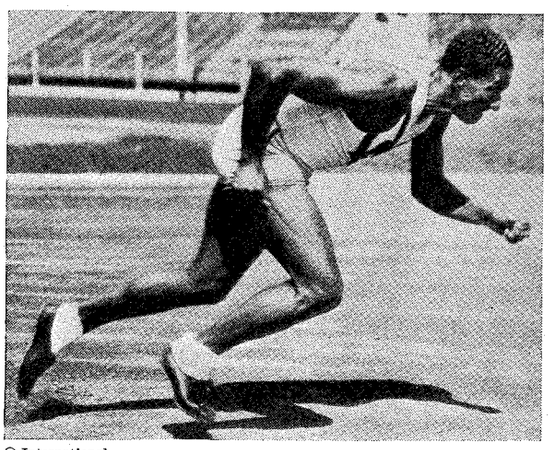
Negro Stars on the Playing-Fields of America

They Have Reached Their Greatest Athletic Heights in Track and Field—Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette's Champion Sprinter, Leads the Vanguard of the Competitors To-day

The 100-meter race in the 1932 Olympics was about to be run in the Los Angeles Municipal Stadium before 60,000 thrilled and expectant lovers of track athletics. Of the six entrants in the finals of this event, three represented America. Two of the three were Negroes: Eddie Tolan, formerly of the University of Michigan, and Ralph Metcalfe of Marquette. George Simpson, once crack dash-star of Ohio State, completed the home trio.

These six human rockets toed the mark; one of them was nervous, he broke, and the tension was momentarily relieved. The start was made again. The sharp bark of the gun! Six human forms catapulted toward their objective like bats from a cave.



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Gleaming, corded muscles bunch and drive as Ralph Metcalfe charges off the mark

Metcalfe was last and seemingly out of it. At 50 meters, little Tolan's piston-like legs brought him into the lead. In the next split-second, a huge brown form, gaining momentum like a falling body, came out of the ruck. The Marquette meteor, slower starter than Tolan, caught him at 90 meters and it seemed as tho he would flash across the finish first.

But the end of this epochal dash was as nice a dead heat between America's two negro track stars as was ever run. The timer's electric clock, however, caught the Michigan marvel's chest a hair's breadth ahead of Metcalfe at the end.

Set New Record

In the winning of this race, Tolan not only brought the 100-meter title back to America after a lapse of twelve years, but he also established a new Olympic record of 10.3 seconds, which lowered the world mark set by Percy Williams of Canada. The little Negro from Detroit went on to win the 200-meter race the same day and to establish a new Olympic record of 21.2 seconds.

Tolan and Metcalfe are the two greatest sprinters ever to drive spikes into cinders. It is impossible to determine which one is the better. In spite of bespectacled Eddie's two victories over Metcalfe in the Olympics, the latter is hailed by many of the experts and legions of track-lovers as Tolan's superior.

In the National Collegiate meet in Chicago on June 11, 1932, two months before the Olympics, Metcalfe—in one of the most sensational individual performances in track history—shattered the world's marks for 220 yards, 100 and 200 meters, and tied Tolan's accepted world's record of 9.5 seconds for 100 yards.

This South Side Chicago negro collegian first gained note as a budding track immortal in the Junior National Championship meet held in Pittsburgh during August, 1930. After two years of unbroken triumphs in schoolboy competition, he came to the National Junior Championships in 1930 as a member of the Chase A. C. of Chicago. In his first day of competition, he won the 100-yard dash in 0:9.7 seconds, setting a new record.

The next day, competing in the 220-yard Senior National Championship, he placed fourth among the cream of America's sprinting crop. From this moment on, Metcalfe's track career has been dazzling. He has run and won great races against the best competition in the world; he has carried his challenge to the enemy by going abroad and defeating the best European track stars.

A good student, a fine fellow, this 180-pound human rocket has carved his name forever in the sports-world hall of fame. He will be graduated from Marquette next June, but before he leaves his alma mater for his home-town on Lake Michigan, the world's "number one runner" has more than a fair chance to lower the time for 100 and 200 meters.

Eddie Tolan and Ralph Metcalfe are by no means, however, the only great Negroes of the American track which has had a galaxy of dusky stars. Howard P. Drew of Hartford, Connecticut, was the first known human to run 100 yards in 9.6 seconds. He did it a generation ago.

Hubbard of Michigan

One of the most celebrated quarter-milers, Binga Dismond, Chicago star, defeated the immortal Ted Meredith and was joint world-title holder with Meredith for the 440, both of them having run this distance in 47.4 seconds.

Ned Gourdin of Harvard was the first human to jump twenty-five feet or more. He performed this marvelous feat in a perfect dramatic setting in the Oxford-Cambridge, Harvard-Yale international meet at Cambridge (U.S.), in July, 1921.

DeHart Hubbard of Michigan is by all odds the greatest all-round track athlete the negro race has produced. He ran 100 yards in 9.6 seconds; hopped, skipped and jumped 48 feet, 10¾ inches and held the world's record for the broad-jump in 1925, doing 25 feet, 10⅞ inches. As a member of the Olympic Team in 1924 Hubbard won the broad-jump with a leap of 24 feet, 5⅛ inches. At Chicago in 1928, he jumped 26 feet, 2 inches, but the record was disallowed because the level of the take-off was one inch higher than the surface of the landing-pit.

Among other great negro track stars should be mentioned Fritz Pollard, of Brown, whose exploits on the gridiron have obliterated his renown as a hurdler. Ted Cable and Al Jackson complete the trio of Negroes who have won the coveted varsity H in track at Harvard.

Sol Butler of Dubuque was one of the few men to jump 25 feet, and he was a member of the Olympic Team in 1920.

Phil Edwards, New York University's most famed track star, ran the 880 in 1.52:2, which was the intercollegiate all-time record until 1932.

Jesse Owens of Ohio State, and Oze Simmons, the naïve negro youth who ran riot against Northwestern on the gridiron last fall, are rated as the newest negro sensations in the track world. Owens served notice on Metcalfe and Tolan two years ago that he was in their exclusive company as a sprinter, and Simmons is almost certain to be in the vanguard of the Big Ten track warriors, before he leaves Iowa.

The Great Robeson

The Number One athlete of the negro race and one of the greatest in history is the inimitable Paul Robeson of Rutgers. The man's prowess in all branches of sports was nothing short of amazing: he won twelve varsity letters in four different sports: track, football, baseball and basketball. He threw the javelin on the track aggregation, played end on the eleven, center on basketball team and caught on the baseball nine. He was rated as one of the all-time ends in football by Walter Camp; he was in the exclusive class with Hinkey of Yale and Hardwick of Harvard.

Willis Ward, Michigan's current football and track star, has helped to keep on a high level the renown of negro athletes. In the Big Ten track meet in 1933, the dusky Wolverine star scored 18 points for his team—more than all other members on his or any other team combined—to win for Michigan.

With the possible exception of boxing, there is no other branch of sports in which the American Negro has proved his ability as he has in track athletics. In practically every distance from 100 yards or less to ten miles, a Metcalfe or a Tolan has been on top or near the top of the track-heap.

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Editors Defend Poll

Returns From Southern Colleges Arouse a Controversy

(Continued from page 9)

descent. Third, that they cling stedfastly to the American ideal of loyalty in defense of his nation."

The Auburn Plainsman, edited by Neil Davis, in Alabama, commented:

"The volume of returns in the poll might seem to indicate that college students are thinking about something other than 'sex and alcohol.' Certainly this is true in some sections of the nation, but the returns from Southern universities and colleges indicate the opposite."

There is militant support for seeking peace through the League of Nations among the college editorial writers.

The University of Washington Daily feels that "ignorance of the accomplishments of the League, and the vitriolic attacks of a stupidly nationalistic press, are the only forces which have kept the United States out of this international peace body. One hundred more years of education and several more wars might have changed the figures in the DIGEST poll."

The Michigan Daily commented:

"It is significant that those colleges with the better educational reputation were pro-League. The day will come when America will shake off its provincialism and, realizing the individual responsibility falling on every nation in a chaotic world, will join."

Pleas for Action

At the conclusion of the poll, there were numerous college editors who made pleas for undergraduate action, growing out of the convictions expressed in the vote on the poll. Francis G. Smith Jr., retiring Editor of ***The Princetonian*** and President of the Association of College Editors, stated:

"The United States is growing daily more arrogant behind a bristling wall of economic and political isolation. And while we barricade our hermitage, our domestic gold policy is whipping the gold-bloc nations to their knees. Our domestic silver policy is draining China's wilting resistance to Japan in the Far East. We insist that war debts be paid and we erect tariff walls which make it impossible for debtors to pay us. Perhaps, since our contributions to the peace of the world are so tremendous, there is logic in our new slogan: 'A billion for defense; not a penny for peace!' It must become the immediate concern of every college student to investigate this 'government by slogans.'"

In an editorial ***The Southwest Standard,*** newspaper of the Southwest Missouri State Teachers' College, proclaimed:

"The simple facts are that the military and naval budget of the United States today is among the largest in the entire world, if not the largest. The hour has arrived when the United States by its huge military and naval expenditures is more than a simple disturbance—it is a direct menace to the peace of the world.

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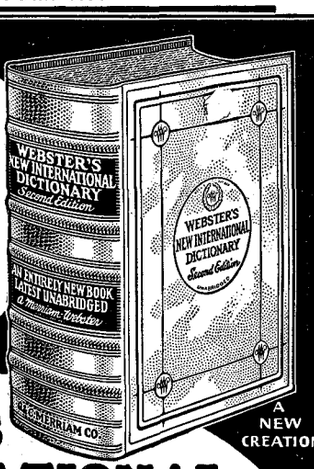

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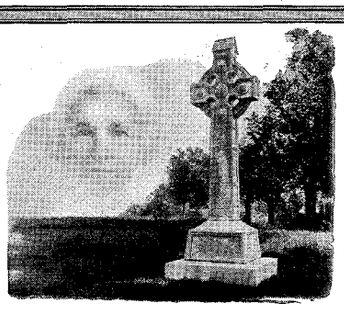

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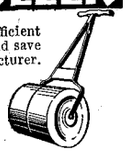

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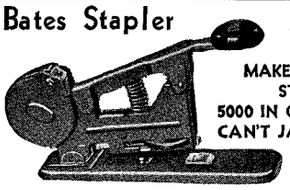

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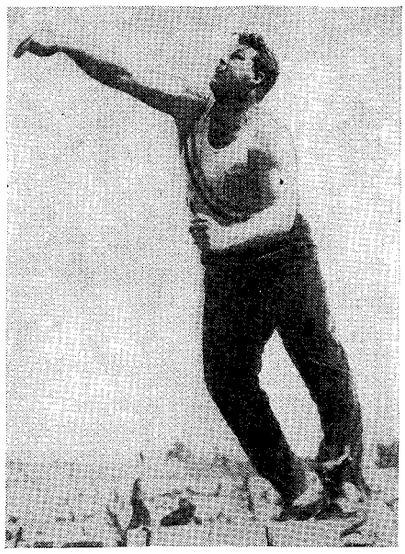
Record-Breaking and the Future

Track and Field Expert Discusses the Possibilities of Four-Minute Mile and Nine-Second Hundred

No one will ever run the four-minute mile or the nine-second hundred, according to Brutus Hamilton, former National Decathlon Champion and now Coach of Track at the University of California.

Coach Hamilton, who formerly instructed Glenn Cunningham at Kansas, based his article appearing in the current issue of



Wide World

Jack Torrance leads the parade of record-breakers

The Amateur Athlete, on energy, expectancy, and fatigue graphs drawn up by Finnish mathematic physicists.

But a challenge to some of Coach Hamilton's conclusions is offered by George P. Meade, a sugar-chemist and prominent scientist of Gramercy, Louisiana, whose sole claim to athletic glory lies in his having at one time held the intercollegiate championship as swinger of Indian clubs.

Records and Science

Mr. Meade, who has long been a student of track and field events and statistics, has this to say on the subject of record-breaking in the future:

"It is a relatively simple matter to show a definite relationship between the rates of speed in the running records at various distances, and, from this relationship, to predict that certain marks can be bettered, yet the sports-writers seem content to speculate on the highly improbable four-minute mile, or the equally far-off nine-second hundred.

"Graphic methods lend themselves best to the study of track-marks. All the records for the regularly-run distances improve at about the same rate and the relationship between them remains the same.

"A chart based on present-day figures will show that Bonthron's record of 3:48.8 for the 1,500-meter race made last summer is not as good as Cunningham's 4:06.7 mile made a few weeks earlier. It is safe to predict that the 'metric-mile' mark will be brought down to 3:47 when all conditions are right for it.

"The time relationship between the 1,500-meter run and the mile seems to be a constant puzzle to sports-writers. They know that the metric distance is the shorter by about 120 yards, but, beyond that, their arithmetic falters. Whenever a high-class runner hangs up a good mark in the 1,500-meter, they immediately calculate what his time for the mile would have been by assuming that he would have run the additional distance at the same average rate—completely disregarding fatigue.

Fatigue Important Factor

"An increase of only 10 per cent. in speed requires more than twice the effort, as has been proved by Prof. A. E. Kennelly of Harvard in studies of fatigue in racing men and animals.

"The gradual improvement in all records is not due to an improvement in man's physical make-up. Improved tracks, better training methods, specialization, and, above all, increased competition, are the forces that are making the world-beaters run faster.

"World-wide participation in athletics has been the greatest force of all. At the turn of the century every record on the books, both track and field, was held by an American or a Briton, and, as late as 1920, this was true for every championship event on American programs. In the last five years the list has included Italians, Finns, Frenchmen, Poles, Germans, Swedes, Australians, Japanese, and Czechoslovaks.

Torrance's Record Heave

"Recent developments in the shot-put deserve some consideration. Forty years ago the record was forty-four feet, eight inches, held by G. R. Gray of Canada. It was stepped up gradually (as were all the other records in the early 1900's) until Ralph Rose passed fifty feet, in 1909. He was the only man in the world to reach fifty feet until 1925, when Clarence Houser did fifty feet, one inch. About five years ago fifty-three feet became almost a commonplace, then Lyman of California and Torrance of Louisiana passed fifty-four feet, and, last year, Torrance made fifty-five feet, and, finally, the undreamed-of throw of fifty-seven feet. All this with no change of rules, no new apparatus, and no very evident change of technique!

"An improvement of more than 10 per cent., in a few years, in an event of such long standing, is without parallel in modern athletic history. The sports-writers may say that if it happened in one instance it may occur in others, and that this proves that we will yet see the hundred run in nine seconds, and the mile in four minutes. Maybe; but the probability is that the coaches have hit some new kink in the shot-put, whereas all the possibilities in running have been pretty well worked out. There is an irreducible minimum somewhere, and every time a running record is broken, we are closer to it than before."

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Amateur School for Pro Hockey

Iglehart, of the Crescents, Is Out to Make the Olympics—But Some of His Teammates Have Eyes on the Rangers

Stewart Iglehart is a nice young man with what is known as the proper background. To followers of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club sextet he is considered a mainstay of the team which has clinched first place this season in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League by beating out the Atlantic City Sea Gulls.

"Stew" Iglehart, a seven-goaler in polo, is by way of becoming a symbol in amateur hockey. Why a symbol? He is reputed to be one of the very few amateur pucksters who are more interested in making the 1936 Olympic Team than one of the big professional clubs.

Take Neil Colville, the twenty-year-old boy from Canada who has achieved fame on the same team with his brilliant stick-handling. Colville told the press the other day that he hopes next year to be wearing a New York Ranger uniform. "Playing with the Crescents," he said, "is a lot of fun, but a fellow can't be broke all his life."

Playing For Fun

Colville, who can flip a rubber disk right past some of the best goalies in amateur hockey, is singled out by a lot of hockey omniscients as proof of the rapidly spreading theory that amateur hockey is nothing more than a farm for the "majors."

But Iglehart isn't interested in a future on the Rangers. He was one of the best defense-men ever developed in college hockey. He played three years for Yale. He was a member of the last United States Olympic Team.

Let Iglehart tell the story himself:

"It's much harder to make the Crescent-Hamilton Club than a college team. One has to train much harder. Lester Patrick, coach and manager of the Rangers, helps coach the Crescents, which is one reason why we finished on top this season. Most of the boys on the Crescents have played hockey since they were kids.

"They played in the Western Canada amateurs. None of them is from college except myself—they're products of what you might call 'sand-lot hockey.'

"Most of the boys on the Crescents were hand-picked and brought down to play hockey from 'the school' in Western Canada by Lester Patrick.

"By far the majority of boys playing in the E.A.H.L. are Canadians: There are only about two Americans on the Atlantic City Sea Gulls; one on the Hershey Chocolate Bars; five from Minneapolis on the Baltimore Orioles. Yet all of this is sponsored by the A.A.U."

Unconsciously drawing the contrast, Iglehart admitted he wants to make the 1936 Olympic Team.

Returning to the Crescents: "We never scrimmage the Rangers. We go on trips with them and sometimes practise with them. We can't play against them. That would make us professionals.

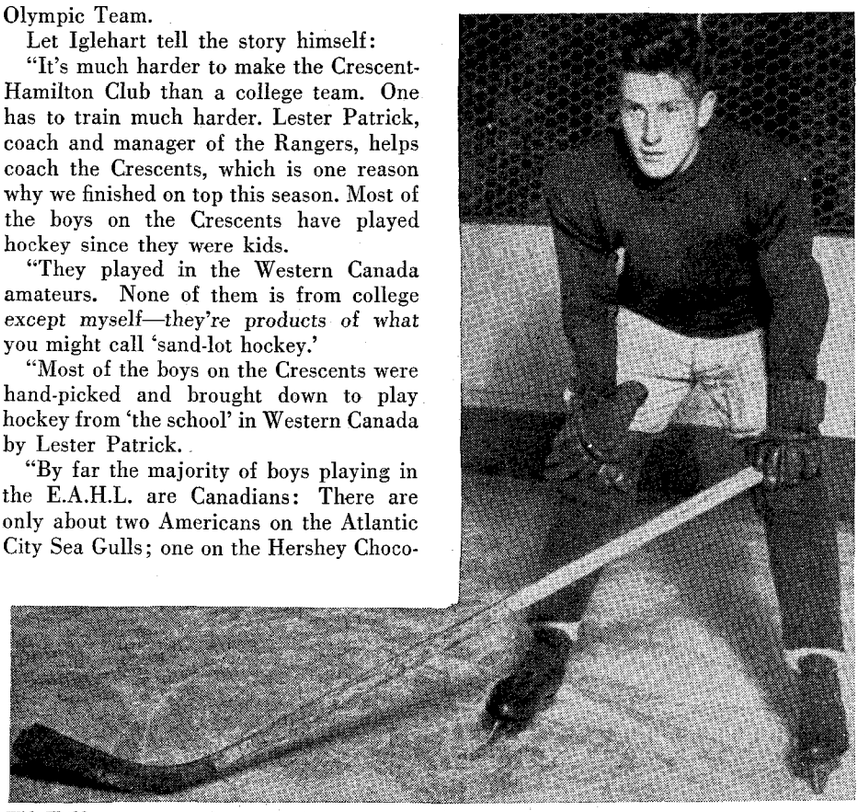
"Amateur hockey has been terribly successful. It often outdraws professional hockey, even in the Garden."

How do the two games compare: "The plays aren't as well executed in amateur play, but then neither is the defense so hot. So you get just as fast—probably faster—play than in pro hockey, where the offense may be good, but the defense is perfect. Hence the checkmate, and consequent grumblings from the galleries.

"There is more spirit in amateur play. The crowds are strongly partizan, and down in Baltimore a referee's life isn't worth much if he favors the visiting team. It's the same as in amateur boxing: there's more spirit to play—and the crowds go wild."

So Messrs. Iglehart and Colville, if you are so minded, may be taken as symbols of two trends in amateur hockey:

Iglehart plays the game because he likes it; Colville wants to wear a Ranger uniform. Whither amateur hockey? Write your own answer.



Wide World

Stewart Iglehart of the victorious Crescents: he's more interested in making the Olympics for fun than the Rangers for a living

The Winners

Azucar, an Irish-bred converted steeplechaser, won the $127,000 Santa Anita Handicap at Arcadia, California, last Saturday, thereby earning $108,400 for his owner, Frederick M. Alger, Jr. It is the largest sum ever taken by a horse in a single race.

The seven-year-old chestnut gelding, beating out W. R. Coe's Ladysman, was one of the outsiders in the betting and was not a contender until the top of the stretch. Azucar finished two lengths ahead of Ladysman. Time Supply was third and Equipoise, C. V. Whitney's heavily played favorite, was seventh in a field of twenty.

Race-crazed bettors put $239,335 through the mutuel machines on the handicap, said to be a record for a single contest. The race was the climax of the Los Angeles Jockey Club meeting, drew 50,000 spectators, and signalized the return of racing to Southern California.

The incredible Glenn Cunningham flashed to a world indoor 1,500-meter record of 3 minutes, 50.5 seconds in retaining his American championship at the forty-seventh annual National A.A.U. track and field championships at Madison Square Garden, New York City, Saturday night. The Kansan shaved his 1934 mark of 3:52.2, winning from Bill Bonthron, his old rival, by thirty yards. Gene Venzke failed to beat out the former Princeton captain at the finish. The historic Bonthron-Cunningham feud ended with Cunningham leading five to three in their eight races.

Four other indoor records went by the boards at this most exciting of the national championship meets: Jesse Owens, of Ohio State, lowered the sixty-meter run record to 6.6 seconds and was beaten by Ben Johnson, another Negro, of Columbia, in the final by the same phenomenal time. Owens also established a new broad-jump record of twenty-five feet, nine inches.

Two Upsets

Ralph Metcalfe, unbeaten in an American championship since 1932, was eliminated in the sprints for one of the two big upsets of the meet, the other being Chuck Hornbostel's failure to place in the 1,000-meter run. Glen Dawson, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, reclaimed his 1,000-meter crown in a hair-raising finish. Henry Dreyer, of Rhode Island State, set a new indoor and championship record for the thirty-five-pound weight with a heave of fifty-five feet, three and three-quarters inches.

Henry Cieman of Toronto set a new world indoor record in the 1,500-meter walk. His time was 6:07.3. The New York Athletic Club retained its national team title with thirty-six points and three individual titles.

Miss Jane Sharp of Pasadena, California, sixth ranking woman player of the country, won the twenty-eighth women's national indoor tennis tournament in New York City. Her opponent was Miss Helen Pedersen of Stamford, Connecticut.

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The Gold Decision Was Doubly Agreeable

Both Conservatives and Cynics in Wall Street Find Satisfaction in the Gold-Clause Decision Beyond That Afforded by Its Prevention of Feared Financial Disorder

By Robert Winsmore

As a practical matter, perhaps no gold-clause decision could have been immediately more satisfactory to the financial community than that which the Supreme Court handed down last week. It wholly preserved the threatened *status quo*. It was gratifying and reassuring to Wall Street.

There had been general fear and no little actual anticipation of a disruptive ruling—of one that would have called for drastic Administration action to prevent serious unsettlement of the markets and business.

The reliance, however, was never any too confident. Neither was it ever free from uneasy suspicion that the preventive measures would themselves produce new uncertainties and alarms, new obstacles to progressive financial and industrial recovery.

Therefore, the decision was doubly a relief when, in effect, it exempted the Government from what might have been equitable, but widely damaging, consequences of partial repudiation of more than $15,000,000,000 of its gold-payment promises. The twin dangers of economic upset and Administration performance to counteract it were abruptly dissipated. Surprized Wall Street cheered, for a time, lustily.

Not So Surprizing

Exemption of private debtors from the possible consequences of nationalization of gold and devaluation of the currency dollar was not so surprizing. That ruling, in fact, was in accord with all but the gloomiest expectations. Its bald reverse, which would have increased by 69 per cent. both the principal and the annual interest charge on perhaps $100,000,000,000 of corporate obligations, was never reasonable contemplation.

But that the Government would be held liable for 169 per cent. of its own debt in terms of its own new currency had been very widely contemplated as a menacing possibility, even as suggestive of impending financial chaos.

The gold-clause ruling neither indorsed repudiation of contracts nor sustained arrogation of power by Congress. While disallowing the various claims arising therefrom, it went very wide of giving approval to the Administration's currency policy. Indeed, it definitely refused a clean bill of health with respect to the future.

Moreover, it was only a bare majority that denied redress to holders of government bonds, whereas it was an unanimous Supreme Court that held Congress to have gone unwarrantably beyond its constitutional authority in repudiating the Government's gold-payment pledges.

Therefore both conservatives and cynics in Wall Street found satisfaction in the gold-clause decision beyond that afforded by its prevention of financial disorder.

That the stock market's immediate advance in response to the decision was not sustained should not have been surprizing. It was due chiefly to an excited rush of short covering by venturesome speculators who were gambling on an at least temporarily disturbing Supreme Court opinion. They were not numerous, and their urgent buying was soon completed.

The decision removed a widely obstructive uncertainty, but apart from that negative effect it left the current situation unchanged. In all respects, the dollar remains what the Administration made it. Dues will continue to be settled as heretofore.

Various Uncertainties

Various uncertainties remained to influence the exchanges and to sustain hesitation by speculators and investors alike. With the gold-clause bogy abolished, Wall Street promptly found others.

But the Supreme Court's removal of what was, for a month and more, a paralyzing influence seems likely to have wide effect in due course. It has cleared the road for important financing projects which were abruptly halted a few months ago.

While the nation was digesting the meaning of the ruling, Arthur Krock revealed in the New York ***Times*** that if the Supreme Court had decided that the Government must pay $1.693 for every dollar pledged on gold-clause securities sold before June 5, 1933, President Roosevelt would have appealed to the country that night.

After weeks of preparation of means of protecting public funds and public credit against an adverse decision, he was ready to explain these steps and to ask public support for the program of safeguards.

At the same time, in Tucson, Arizona, on his way home from a visit to New York, former President Hoover urged immediate resumption of gold payments and stabilization of the dollar at its present value.

Declaring that there is "no need to wait on foreign nations before we reestablish the gold standard and restore confidence in our currency," he said that the action would "put more men to work out of the 12,000,000 who still remain unemployed than any other single action."

It was one of the few public utterances he has made since he left the White House.

Weighing the gold decisions, Walter Lippmann summarized thus in the New York ***Herald Tribune:***

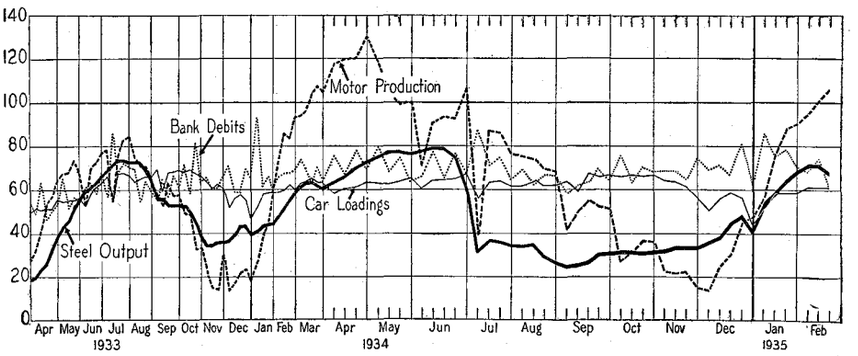
"The greatest importance of the decision is that it establishes beyond the possibility of further dispute the power of the Government to regulate the value of money, or, putting it in the fashionable language of the day, to manage the currency. . . . For modern society, with its myriad transactions expressed in money, its tendency to accumulate fixed charges, and its liability to violent fluctuations in the value of unmanaged gold or paper currency, can not face the future without the power of conscious control over its money. . . . That power is now confirmed and impregnably established in the United States."

Press Not Uncritical

Reviewing the Supreme Court five-to-four division, Frederic William Wile observed in the Washington ***Star:***

"New Dealers would have liked a more substantial margin in their favor, but are jubilant over the result. There is a disposition to feel that there are now no more constitutional hurdles which the Roosevelt ians will not be able to take."

Few carried such unqualified approval as the Louisville ***Courier-Journal,*** which said: "Clearly the court's action was to establish the impregnability of the Roosevelt Administration's monetary policies"; and the San Francisco ***Chronicle,*** with: "The Constitution is safe, and the Supreme Court is still its guardian."



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending February 16

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Less friendly, the Indianapolis ***Star*** said: "The minority of the justices may be standing by the Constitution and 100 per cent. right in their logic, but the fact remains that no power on earth could unscramble the egg the New Dealers handed to the court."

Until the day when "the American people will by their ballots overwhelmingly reject and condemn the financial trickery, the plain dishonesty, involved in wantonly taking the country off gold," the New York ***Herald Tribune*** held that the decision "will constitute a solemn warning of the risks of playing fast and loose with the fundamentals of economic truth and of public and private morality."

Defining the issue as "the fight of the Government to exercise its sovereign power over money," the Philadelphia ***Record*** said that "thanks to these men (the five Justices), the nation and the Constitution have both gone—forward."

In between, the Baltimore ***Sun*** concluded: "This particular decision may lead to still further confusion regarding currency matters and the government credit, unless it should so happen that the Administration takes to heart the suggestion of the court that the remedy for this situation in the last analysis lies with its own 'conscience.'"

Relief Abroad

Abroad, the decision brought relief, for the most part. American stocks and gold shares were in heavy demand in London. Paris financial circles were calm, greeting the action as the least disturbing that could have been taken. Germany hailed a victory for Roosevelt policies.

The decision was linked with dissatisfaction in the gold bloc, evidenced by the sale of a substantial amount of lire by the Bank of France at the record low rate of 1.2765 francs. Until recently France purchased daily as much as the Bank of Italy offered against later gold shipments.

The Times of London spoke for a good part of the European press in its declaration that "there will thus be not necessary any remedial legislation, and the President and Congress will be able to proceed unhampered with their work of economic recovery and social reconstruction."

"Never yet has the Government made a decision of equal economic importance," the *Berliner Börsenzeitung* said.

A money market expert of *The Paris Herald* commented: "The gold-clause decision is unquestionably the most important monetary event since the dollar's devaluation, as it virtually upholds the Government's policy."

New Magazine Launched

The Boys' and Girls' Newspaper was launched last week with a front-page letter from President Roosevelt wishing the venture success. George J. Hecht is Publisher; Charles G. Muller, writer of children's books, is Editor; and Advisory Editors include Babe Ruth, Gene Tunney, Angelo Patri, Dorothy Canfield, Irving Crump, Arthur Mee, Earl Reed Silvers, and Edwin Nell.

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Pros and Cons of the Bonus Question

Against Bonus Payment

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Mr. Hobart's letter in your issue of February 9 expresses what seems to me a strikingly sound point of view toward the proposal for immediate payment of the bonus. To my mind we have seen few movements in this country so eminently lacking in patriotism as the demand for special favors for a body of men merely because they have worn uniforms.

MITCHELL V. CHARNLEY,
Assistant Professor of Journalism,
Minneapolis. University of Minnesota.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—As a former Commander of the 306th Field Artillery Post in the City of New York, I have been thoroughly disgusted with the attitude of the American Legion in attempting to force the Congress into prepayment of the bonus.

The only check to this sort of damnable racket by which the expenditure of taxpayers' money is forced by an organized minority for their own benefit must come through the awakened public consciousness that the officers now in control of the American Legion do not represent the mass of World War Veterans who, I trust, have not yet completely lost their sense of economic justice. THEODORE CRANE.
Professor of Architectural Engineering,
School of Fine Arts, Yale University.
New Haven.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am an ex-service man; member of the American Legion since its inception, and I can not conceive that any veteran will, wilfully, lend his name to the putting in motion of the "Pension Racket." LEOPOLD MEYER.
Albuquerque.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I have opposed payment of the bonus on the grounds, not that the veterans do not deserve it, but because I should like to believe that there is a body of citizens in this country whose patriotism is above price. The demand of able-bodied veterans of the last War, or any other war, for excessive pensions and bonuses places them in the ranks of those who have commercialized their devotion to their country.

LANE W. BARTON,
Rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church.
Flint, Michigan.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—We have witnessed the sheer idiocy of attempting to legislate morals into a great nation with the failure of prohibition. We are now face to face with a demand for governmental generosity probably no less heinous in character, and far longer lasting in its effects.

Personally, I believe that no real man who has emerged unscathed from any conflict in which he represented his country's interests, and, of course, his own, has a right to *demand* or *expect* payment for a patriotism he should be only too proud to possess. A. W. HARRIS, JR.,
Former Chief Quartermaster,
U. S. Naval Aviation Detachment.
Manset, Maine.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—This country has been more than generous to the ex-soldiers, and while I feel everything should be done for those who were injured during the War, I never believed that anything was coming to those who came out of it unhurt.

H. B. CONOVER.
Chicago.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It is an undisputed fact that a woman's duty is to have children and man's duty to defend them. I see no reason why an ex-service man should have any more right to a bonus than any mother. "BONNET."
Logansport, Indiana.

Poor Mother Hubbard

—Elderman in the Washington *Post*

Both Sides

THE LITERARY DIGEST recently has received from readers a large number of letters on the bonus issue. The controversy flared anew with the publishing of a letter by Donald A. Hobart, National Commander of the American Veterans Association, in which he attacked "prepayment of the bonus." Many veterans have written in support of his stand. Others oppose him. Obviously it would be impossible to print all the letters received. Here are excerpts from typical letters, giving both sides of the debate.

For Bonus Payment

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I think Hobart, of the American Veterans Association, does not know what he is talking about. JAMES A. STRICKLER.
Commander, Harrison Quigley Post No. 72, American Legion.
Palmyra, Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It is not fair for a few rich individuals or any group of individuals who apparently have unlimited finances to represent themselves as the spokesmen of the average World War veteran. Personally, I believe payment of the bonus at this time would aid recovery just as much as billions that are being spent in the name of recovery. HELEN O'MARA.
Detroit.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am 100 per cent. in favor of the immediate payment of the bonus. JOHN D. LANE, M. D.
Bennington, Vermont.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Mr. Hobart is wrong when he refers to the adjusted service certificates as bonus certificates. They are not bonus certificates. Congress said the veterans were underpaid during the World War, in comparison to the wages received by the lowest-paid laborer who was not afraid to raise his head above the ditch in which he was working for fear a shell would come along and take it off.

The organization for which Mr. Hobart claims to be National Commander, is not a true veterans' organization, it is an offspring of the National Economy League, composed of rich men who are opposed to anything for the good of the veterans of our country.

Mr. Hobart said that paying the adjusted service certificates would raise the taxes. Yes, he is right for once, but only the taxes of the millionaire, or those who have to pay income tax. GEORGE HICKS.
Commander, 6th District, Department of Oklahoma, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
Lawton, Oklahoma.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Donald A. Hobart, National Commander, the American Veterans Association, runs true to form by consistently referring to these certificates as a "bonus" when in reality they are adjusted compensation certificates. He would have your readers believe that the World War veterans are seeking a gratuity not earned. Whereas, this pay adjustment should have been made in cash to the veterans immediately following the World War just the same as bonuses and other adjustments were paid in cash to the war profiteer contractors, who already had received millions in profit.

These certificates were due in 1919 when the veterans returned from war. It is a recognized debt of the Federal Government. The veterans are the only ones who were asked to wait twenty years to get the money appropriated for them. Industries and railroads were voted bonuses for the part they played in the World War, running into billions of dollars, and were paid outright. Where were the members of the American Veterans Association at that time? Were they and their sponsors on the receiving end? ELMER J. CORRELL.
Hamburg, Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Let me point out that any organization or individual who says that the payment of the adjusted service certificates under the Patman bill would be inflationary is ill-informed and ignorant. Veterans of the World War to the number of 3,539,507 are holders of adjusted compensation certificates, amounting to $3,513,692,937, on which they have borrowed 50 per cent. and on which they are paying interest at from 3½ per cent. to 8 per cent. Deducting this from the total leaves approximately $1,650,000,000, and based on the latest Census Bureau estimate of the population of the United States of 141,000,000 it would increase the per capita circulation of the currency less than $12.

The veterans of all wars are as definitely alined with the Administration in its efforts to restore prosperity as any group of citizens, but we disagree with our opponents when they claim that the immediate payment of the adjusted service certificates would be detrimental to recovery. JORDAN C. MITCHELL.
C. A. Learned Post No. 1, American Legion, Department of Michigan.
Detroit.

Reenforcements

—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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Information for Subscribers

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Federal Control of Schools

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—I believe it is high time for the Government to step in and control our schools. The recent collapse of the public schools in many of our States, shows a sad state of affairs, and is a direct blow at the underlying foundation of our Commonwealth, namely, an equal chance for every child in this, the best country in the world.

We should have uniform schools throughout our entire country. The three "R's" should be taught from the same books. There could be a slight variation in the vocational and athletic features, fitting the climate and industries in the different localities, but the basic education should be the same. These books and courses should be selected by well-educated and sensible men and women. Unfortunately these two terms are not always synonymous. Politics should have nothing to do with our schools.

MABEL T. ECKERSTROM.

Minneapolis.

Peace and the World Court

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Unwittingly certain United States politicians helped the god of war by leading Europe to believe that America seemed to be unwilling to assist the world in any methods of peaceful arbitration.

The Senate, in declining to favor our entering the World Court, places the United States in a peculiar situation in the suspicious eyes of European countries.

If we had shown Europe that we were willing to put our peace propaganda into actual practise, then world peace might have had a brighter future.

Our failure to join the World Court helps war by not materially assisting the European countries in peace efforts. And I definitely state here that just so long as we have such uncooperative individuals influencing our country, or any other country, in such matters, peace will never be permanent. EARL WILSON.

Norman, Okla.

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Well! Of All the Dirty Tricks

—Carlisle in the New York *Herald Tribune*

War Not a Necessary Evil

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The claim that war is inevitable and can not be averted will not stand intelligent criticism. War is an unnecessary evil in this enlightened age, and can be avoided.

The United States has lived at peace with Great Britain for more than 100 years. During that period the relations between the two countries have been marked by great commercial rivalry and frequent controversy. History records that all matters of dispute have been peacefully settled by arbitration.

The people of the civilized world can avoid war by adopting as their rule of conduct the principle established by the United States and Great Britain that any and all matters of controversy shall be settled by peaceful arbitration.

Hartford, Connecticut. HENRY FEERE.

In Defense of Rigid Air-ships

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The loss of the rigid air-ship *Macon* will give redoubled impetus to movements that oppose further experimentation with lighter-than-air craft. Many of the arguments against dirigibles (as civilians term the ships) can not well be ignored by those who still have faith in the Zeppelin.

The air-ship has a definite place to fill in the tactical policy of our navy. On a scouting mission, one such craft is worth ten cruisers, because of its great cruising-range, speed, and comparative elusiveness. It carries air-planes to defend it, and can outrun enemy air-planes that must climb to its altitude and return quickly to their carriers for fuel.

Of course the air-ship is expensive. But its value in naval operations pays for it many times over its cost. JOHN M. HENDRICK.

Nashville, Tennessee.

[Defenders of the rigid air-ship point to the record of the German *Graf Zeppelin*, now being made ready for its seventh season of ocean commercial travel. It has made sixty crossings of the South Atlantic, seven of the North Atlantic and one of the Pacific.—*Editor.*]

Thank You

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I wish to commend the department "Weekly Chart of Congressional Action" and hope you will continue it. R. MCALLISTER.

Benzonia, Michigan.

[THE DIGEST has received many letters commending the "Weekly Chart of Congressional Action." It will be continued.—*Editor.*]

"The Beautiful Bronx"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I note, with some indignation, on page 33 of the February 16 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST a flippant characterization of the Borough of the Bronx and one of its citizens who has recently rendered splendid service to the State.

One might expect such inaccurate sallies in some of the bawdy periodicals, but not in THE LITERARY DIGEST, which is accepted as being accurate. I therefore feel that I should write you and suggest that you direct the writer of the article to learn more about the beautiful Bronx.

Instead of being a sort of "attic" to New York City, and a domicile for things that can not find room in Manhattan, it is really the front yard, or landscaped gateway, to the great City of New York. Travelers from the north enjoy our fine borough when entering and leaving the city. If the Bronx were a city by itself, it would be outranked in population only by Chicago and Philadelphia (outside of the City of New York). JAMES J. LYONS.

President of The Borough of The Bronx.

New York City.

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Checks Coming in Regularly

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Mrs. Violet J. Bostic
183 Second St., Idaho Falls, Idaho

* In a letter dated January 7, 1935, Mrs. Bostic says, "I have just had another story accepted by True Detective Mysteries. My first check in the New Year, for $181.52."

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Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

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SMART SALESMAN—"Two dollars a foot."—***Detroit Free Press.***

Out You Go.—LANDLADY—"I'll give you just three days in which to pay your board."

STUDENT—"All right. I'll pick the Fourth of July, Christmas and Easter."—***Pathfinder.***

Hide Her Glasses.—"Did the patent medicine you purchased cure your aunt?"

"Mercy, no. On reading the circular that was wrapped around the bottle she got two more diseases."—***Arcanum Bulletin.***

The Old Story.—MISTRESS—"So your married life was very unhappy? What was the trouble? December wedded to May?"

CHLOE JOHNSON—"Lan' sake, no, mum! It was Labor Day wedded to de Day of Rest!"—***Little Falls (N. Y.) Times.***

Storm Coming.—MAGISTRATE (to man accused of begging): "What have you to say?"

PRISONER: "It wasn't my fault, sir. I just held out my hand to see if it was raining, and the gent dropped a penny in it."—***Grit.***

We'll Taper Off.—BRIDE—"You must not expect me to give up my girlhood ways all at once."

HUSBAND—"That's all right, little girl; go on taking an allowance from your father just as if nothing had happened."—***Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.***

Thank You!—Uncle John came to stay, and before he left he gave his nephew a pound note. "Now, be careful with that money, Tommy," he said. "Remember the saying, 'A fool and his money are soon parted.'" "Yes, uncle," replied Tommy, "but I want to thank you for parting with it, just the same."—***Tit-Bits (London).***

Revenge.—The lady was visiting the aquarium. "Can you tell me whether I could get a live shark here?" she asked an attendant.

"A live shark? What could you do with a live shark?"

"A neighbor's cat has been eating my goldfish, and I want to teach him a lesson."—***Portland (Me.) Express.***

And Tend It Carefully.—SANDY (entering nursery garden): "Have ye a nice cucumber?"

GARDENER: "Aye, here's one. That will be five pence."

SANDY: "Too much. Have ye no' one for tuppence?"

GARDENER: "Ye can hae this for tuppence."

SANDY: "All richt, here's the tuppence. But don't cut it off; I'll be calling for it in about a fortnight."—***Boston Evening Transcript.***

Call the Manager.—"Look here, waiter, is this peach or apple pie?" "Can't you tell from the taste?" "No, I can't." "Well, then, what difference does it make?"—***Baltimore Sun.***

Be Careful.—There is danger in carrying a courtesy too far, if you believe the following: On a street-car a man gave a woman a seat. She fainted. On recovering she thanked him. Then he fainted.—***U. S. S. Tennessee Tar.***

Tragedy.—REPORTER—"Why all the gloom?"

EDITOR—"I received a letter yesterday informing me that I was the beneficiary of a large bequest; and in the rush I replied, 'Your contribution is returned with thanks.'"—***Los Angeles Times.***

And Collect Your Commission.—"Doctor, I want you to look after my office, while I'm on my vacation."

"But I've just graduated, doctor. I've had no experience."

"That's all right, my boy. My practise is strictly fashionable. Tell the men to play golf and ship the lady patients off to Europe."—***Lorain (Ohio) Journal.***

Slips That Pass in the Night

Gilding the Lily.—Nudism would be bared in Michigan under a bill introduced in the house Wednesday.—*Kalamazoo paper.*

Suppose He Had Used His Fist!—Joe B. ——— was given the death penalty for the slapping of James ———. —*Dallas paper.*

Come One, Come All.—The Junior Ladies Aid will serve an oyster at the church Saturday evening.—*Indianola (Iowa) church bulletin.*

Who Wouldn't?—A dull red fish mounts from beneath the black collar of her dress. She moves uneasily in her chair.—*Yonkers (N. Y.) paper.*

Add California Wonders.—Not yet 5 years of age, Judge ——— is one of the oldest judges in point of service on the municipal bench.—*Los Angeles paper.*

Or Thereabouts.—"I can eat a meal with the best of them," he boasts, "but where would I be if I couldn't digest it." -R (i-ep wtN mthe n-.t biti, d -.—*Buffalo paper.*

Beats Mr. Farley's Stamps.—
COPPER CENT OF 1973
BRINGS $105 AT SALE
—*Head-line in Goldfield (Nev.) paper.*

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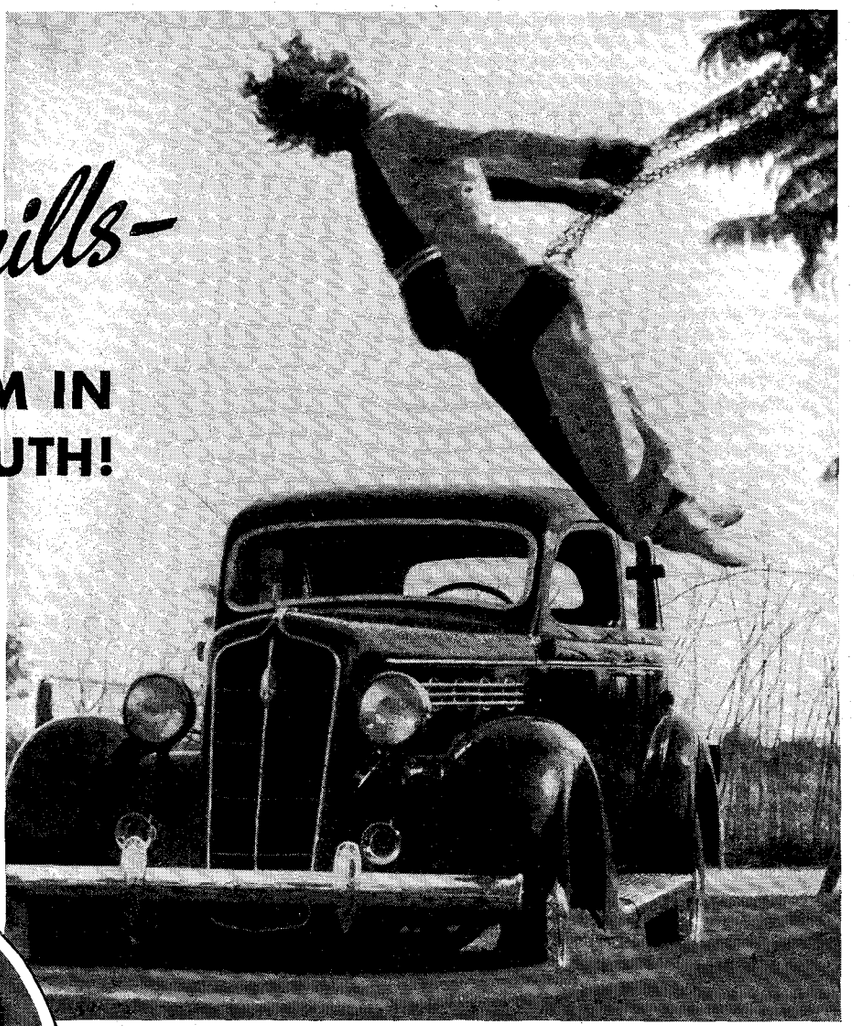

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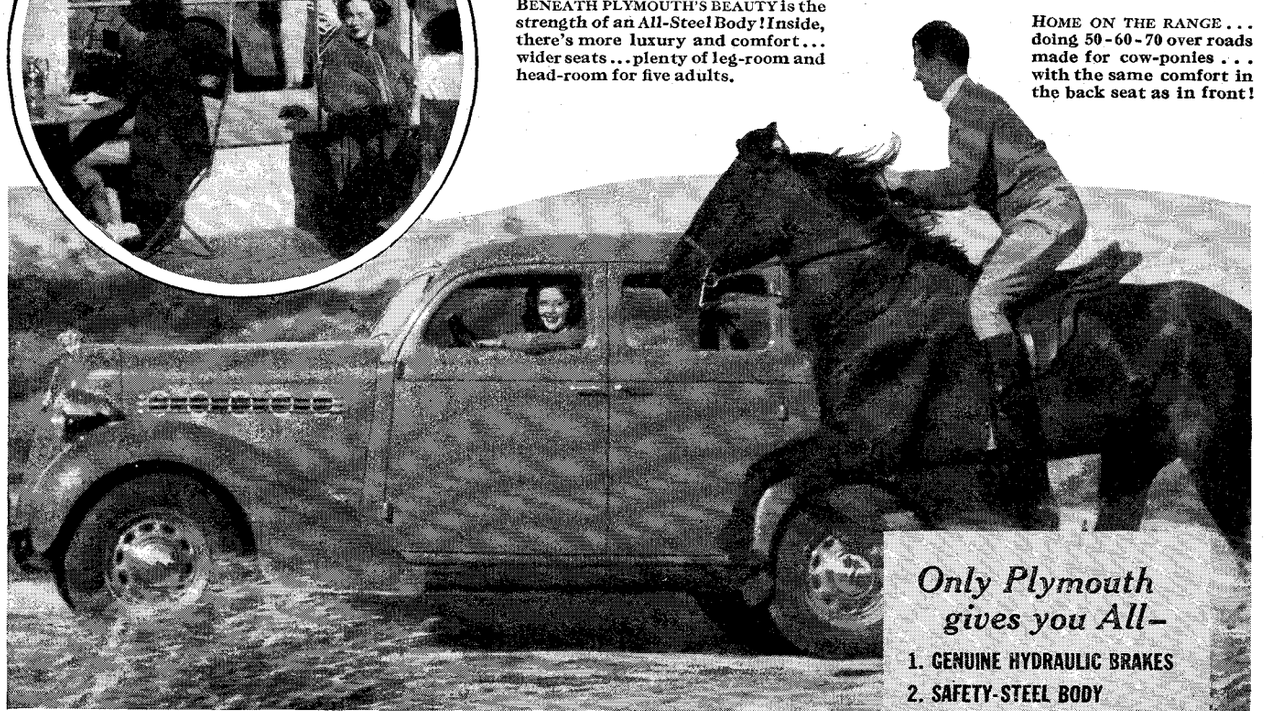

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